The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES. XL
NEW SERIES. XXI

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1888.

NO. 42

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES:

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.
OF OHIO.

State Ticket.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
J. B. McCOLLUM,
OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
HENRY MEYER,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES KERR,
OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Representatives, { J. H. HOLT, J. T. McCORMICK.

Jury Commissioner—GEO. BOWER.

Coroner—DR. JAMES P. NEFF.

Congress has adjourned; it was the longest session on record, and yet the Republicans backed out in taking a vote on their senate tariff bill.

Cleveland's Administration has paid off almost $300,000,000 of the public debt during the three years and a half since he was inaugurated. This dosen't look exactly like ruining the country, does it?

A very discreditable attempt was made, from a very discreditable quarter, to injure the good names of Messrs Holt and McCormick, our nominees for assembly. We can assure all that they are gentlemen of spotless character and integrity, hence whatever may be said to their detriment can be put down as untrue. They are hardworking intelligent men and will be elected too.

Mr. Kerr, now traveling thro our county, is gathering friends wherever he goes. He will be elected by one of the biggest majorities ever cast for any candidate in the district. On account of the real excellence of the man, the Republicans have made no nomination, and will pretty generally vote for him. A few will cast their votes for the greenback scarecrow, Rynder, simply to have fun at his expense.

The Republican orators of Centre and all other counties will keep as quiet as mice over the following:

The whole number of special pension bills which passed both houses of congress and sent to the president since March 4, 1885, to the close of the session just ended is 1821, of which 1567 have become laws and 254 have been disapproved.

If the figures were the reverse what a howl would go up!

In 1867, when the high wool tariff went into effect, there were 5,117,148 sheep in the State of New York. Under the prostrating policy of taxing imported wools the number of sheep in that State has been reduced to 1,576,856, and the price of wool is lower than it has been in forty years.

The same is true of Pennsylvania.

In New York the number of sheep has diminished under high tariff much more than in Pennsylvania. We have only about 1,500,000 sheep in the Empire State now, against 5,000,000 in 1867, when he high wool tariff was adopted.

Our inquiry as to how much tariff the laborer gets upon manufactured articles, the Daily *News* answers that the laborer gets one half and manufacturer the other half.

Well lets see: The labor on a ton of steel rails is $3.04—the tariff is $17, then why don't labor have the half of the $17 added to his $3,04 to make it $11,54?

The total cost of that ton of steel rails is not $7—yet the manufacturer sells it at from $35 to $75 per ton. Now will the Daily *News* try to explain who pockets the tariff along with a big additional profit? Not the laborer, by a jug full.

No portion of Mr. Mills' speech was more effective than that in which he showed how duties levied not for revenue but for protection exact vast sums from the people, in addition to what goes into the public treasury. For instance, as he shows, in order to get $62,000,000 of revenue from manufacturers of iron and steel and woolen and cotton goods, the people have to pay from $500,000,000 to $600,000,000. In other words, on three branches of manufacture the people pay $60,000,000 of revenue into the treasury and $560,000,000 to the manufactures as bounty. Is it any wonder that the people are groaning under the burden of taxation?

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

HOW THE RIGHTS OF THE UNION VETERANS HAVE BEEN PROTECTED.

Let every Union Soldier read for himself the following facts furnished by the Official Report, issued September 1, 1888, by General John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, and judge who has proved by his acts to be the worthy soldier's best friend. These are not the unsubstantiated statements of a campaign committee, seeking votes by misrepresentations and forged stories which are an insult to the intelligence of every soldier, but are incontrovertable figures of record from the Pension Bureau.

The average number of pensions granted per year by the Presidents of the last twenty years, have been as follows:

Grant	226,515
Hayes	246,596
Arthur	314,559
Cleveland	408,115

The average amount paid to pensioners per year for the same period was as follows:

Grant	$29,677,681.12
Hayes	42,123,005.00
Arthur	59,423,874.21
Cleveland	73,018,301.23

Comparing the treatment of the Union Soldiers received under the last three years of republican rule with the first three years of Cleveland's administration, the following are the official figures:

NUMBER OF NAMES ADDED TO PENSION ROLL:

Three years under Arthur	191,221
Three years under Cleveland	359,527
Gain under Cleveland	168,316

AMOUNT PAID TO SOLDIERS IN PENSION:

Three years under Arthur	$183,399,216.31
Three years under Cleveland	210,045,903.67
Increase under Cleveland	35,646,687.36
The annual payment for pensions under Arthur in 1884 was	$57,276,536.74
Under Cleveland in 1888	79,646,146.37
Increase per year under Cleveland	22,369,609.63
In 1884, under Arthur, the unmber of names on the pension roll was	323,756
In 1888 it is	452,557
Number of names added to the pension roll since 1884	128,801

In every item of expense of the government there has been a reduction under the Cleveland administration *except* in the item of pensions, and this has been unintentdly INCREASED.

Under Cleveland the rights of every worthy soldier previously placed on the pension roll has been protected, and thousands of them have been allowed an increase.

Under Cleveland, 128,801 deserving Union Veterans, whose rights have heretofore gone unrecognized, have been awarded their deserts and been added to the "COUNTRY'S ROLL OF HONOR," as he has aptly styled the pension list.

Under Cleveland the pensioners of the country have received over TWENTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR more than they *ever* received before.

Under Cleveland more Veteran Union Soldiers have been appointed to office than by any preceding administration. Every pension agent is now a Veteran Union Soldier, except one, and that one is Marian Mulligan, the widow of the distinguished Irish soldier who fell at Winchester. Sigel, Rosecrans, Corse, Bragg, Black, Buell, McMahon, Franklin, Bartlett, Anderson and Cochrane and thousands of their comrades have been brought into the public service.

President Cleveland on his accession to office found that MILLIONS of dollars that should have gone into the pockets of the soldiers had been taken from them by pension claim agents. He declared that the pension fund was for the benefit of pensioners and not for claim agents, and determined to protect the soldiers in all their rights. He directed that the proceedings for obtaining pensions should be so simple and plain that every claimant could secure his rights *without the employment of paid agents*. These agents, enriched by the commissions heretofore wrung from the old soldiers, expecting no benefit to them in the Cleveland administration, are now seeking to deceive the veterans of the country and use them for their own selfish purposes, that they may again levy tax upon the pensioners reward. Unable to stand before the facts and figures of this administration as to general pensions, they attempt to deceive as to special pensions and to create the impression that all special pension acts would be vetoed.

In President Cleveland's disposition of the special pension acts sent to him, he deserves the gratitude and thanks of every honest pensioner in the land. He has taken the position that all pensioners had rights, that they were not supplicants for favor, and that all should stand alike in the eyes of the Treasury, whether they happened to be of favored and influential surroundings or obscure citizens in remote neighborhoods. In his judgement, general laws providing *like pensions for like cases*, should be passed, and there should be no favoritism. He has been determined, too, to preserve the pension list as a Roll of Honor, a tribute of a grateful country to the valor and patriotism of her soldiers, and to that end to protect it from unworthy membership. This work, solely in the interest of the honest pensioners, has only been accomplished by the examination of the bill pressed through Congress by claim agents and influential friends of favored claimants, and where improper claims have been found the precedent set by Gen. Grant has been followed and the bills have been vetoed. Here are the facts:

SPECIAL PENSIONS ALLOWED.

By Grant in eight years	490
By Hayes in four years	303
By Garfield and Arthur in four years	736
By Cleveland in three years	1,369

The number of bills found defective and inconsistent with the general pension policy of the country were in three years, 191, and these were vetoed, and every veto will be sustained if examined by the worthy soldiers of the country, whose interests the President has constantly kept in view; 17 were vetoed because the claimants would fare better under the general law, and $17,249 was *saved* to them by these vetoes; 12 because the claimants were deserters from the service; 2 because the claimants, "dependent fathers," abandoned their sons when they were infants and showed no interest in them during lifetime; 2 because they were passed by mistake, precisely similar acts having been previously signed; 7 because the death cause—suicide—had no connection with military service; 17 because the claims were still pending under general laws under which the claimant was likely to fare better; 9 because they fixed no rate and were defective; 1 because the proposed beneficiary was dead; 1 because the claimant was in the confederate army, and the balance because the death or disability did not result from army service, and until Congress shall declare that all soldiers who became disabled, or the dependent relatives of those who die, shall be pensioned, it is unfair and unjust to all to pension a favored few.

If anybody attempts to criticise President Cleveland's pension vetoes challenge him to specify one case to which he objects, and if you want the facts write to Washington for the veto itself, and you will find no fair man who will question its propriety.

The veteran soldiers of the country owe it to their spirit of manhood and intelligence to resent the artifice and deception of the pension claim agents who have fattened from fees drawn from honest pensioners and to stand by Grover Cleveland, who has faced misrepresentations, cowardly denunciations and falsehoods, to preserve their just dues and the rights of all.

DECISION INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

The suit of Thomas C. Gladden, William McC. Dinsmore and Goodman C. Hopper against the Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line Company is on trial before Judge White. The plaintiffs ar farmers in Collier township, and the suit is brought on an appeal from viewers' measure of damages for the construction of pipe lines across the plaintiffs' farms. Judge white made an important decision in this case on the interpretation of the act of 1857 applying to such suits. He held that the measure of damages was the difference in value of the farms before the pipe was laid and at the time of its completion. Damages for injury to soil, springs, etc., by breakage or leakage of the pipes must be recovered by separate suits. The damages granted in these suits must be for the depreciation in the value of the land caused by the laying and maintenance of the pipes, and not for injury caused by any negligence thereafter.

The barren lands of the great basin between the Rocky Mountains and Central Kansas comprise 1,300,000 squar miles, or one-third of the entire United States. A good deal of this cannot be economically irrigated, for various reasons, but it has been decided by Major Powell that a quarter of it, and perhaps more, can be, and that it is practicable to make it so attractive to settlers that it will bear luxuriant crops and a dense population.

If one-fourth were irrigated, it would make the other three-fourths valuable as an auxiliary timber and pasture lands Congress has appropriated $100,000 to begin the investigation, promising through its appropriation committees that at least twice as much more shall be allotted to the work at the next session.

Democrats, stand by your county ticket. The enemy will make a desperate attempt to defeat our nominees for Assembly, and thus get a permanent hold on the county. Don't be led into scratching Holt or McCormick, it is of the utmost importance to the wellfare of the party in the future, that we carry the entire ticket, and cut off all hopes of the enemy in this county. Stand true to Holt and McCormick; they are both good men, and have always been faithful to the Democracy.

TARIFF A TAX.

Judge Thurman in his tour through Indiana, made a speech at Shelbyville and we make the following extract from it:

What is a tariff? It is nothing in the wide world but a tax. It is a tax levied upon you people and when it is levied for no other purpose than of furnishing the government of the country with sufficient means to carry the government no man of any party makes objection to it, but when it is used, not for the purpose of raising in that way the necessary revenue for the government, but for the raising of millions and tens of millions, nay hundreds of millions of dollars or more of revenue for which the government has no legitimate use, then, my friends, the government puts its hands in your pockets and robs you of your daily earnings. [Applause]

I say it is a tax, and it is a tax paid in the most unequal degree by the poor man of the land. How is this tax paid? Does the tax gatherer of the United States come around and demand it of you on your farm and in your workshop? No; that is not the way. It is in this way: Upon every article of foreign manfacture that is brought into your country for sale, this tax is levied. It is collected in the custom houses of the United States.

WHO PAYS THE TAX?

It is first paid by the man who brings the goods here, the importer; and then, of course, he puts that tax upon the price which he paid for the goods and sells it for that increased price when he disposes of it to the merchant. When the merchant sells it to you in this goodly city of Shelbyville, he keeps on that tax in the price that he charges you for it, otherwise he could not carry on his business 24 hours. He would necessarily break up in less than 24 hours if he did not keep on that tax which he had paid in the price he gave for the goods when he sells the goods to you, so that it is true, literally true, with some very few exceptions that are too trifling to need observation, that upon all that you wear, from the crown of your head to the soles of your feet the burden of this tax is laid upon you in the price you pay for the goods. And there is this other thing about this tariff that, not only is the price raised upon all the goods that are brought from abroad, but it is raised on all the goods that are manufactured in this country that come in competition with those goods that are imported and so it is that about four or five times as much as the money that is collected from the people in these prices paid for goods goes to a privileged class in the United States and don't go into the treasury at all. Well, now, my friends, the effect of this has been to create a great surplus in the treasury of the United States—on the 31st day of August last, about $130,000,000. Owing to payments made from the treasury since then it has been somewhat reduced, but then it was that amount, and I suppose that amount now is nearly $100,000,000.

HEAVY ODDS OFFERED ON CLEVELAND.

Mr. James McCormick, the well known turf man, says he will bet $10,000, $20,000, $30,000, $50,000, or $100,000 at odds of $1,000 to $900 on Cleveland's election. He can be found any evening at the Hoffman House or the St. James. He declares that he offered to bet Colonel Swords of the Republican National Committee $10,000, but that the colonel backed down when confronted with the cold cash.

It is stated that George Cassidy of Baltimore has bet $10,000 to $9000 on Cleveland's re-election with Dr. French of Boston.

Matters look hopeful in New York. The great registration of the 17th, is the talk of the town. Every one now expects that 270,000 ballots will be cast in that city on election day. Should Harrison get 100,000, which would be nearly 10 per cent. more than Blaine received, Grover Cleveland will carry the State by 25,000 plurality. To get the electorial vote of the Empire State, Harrison must come down to the Harlem river with 100,000 majority. No sane man thinks he will.

Tammany and the County Democracy have practically agreed to unite on congressional and legislative candidates This puts a new complexion on the local factional fight, and while it is hardly probable that an amicable arrangement can be arrived at regarding the mayoralty, it can be set down as a sure thing that there will be no cutting or trading on the national ticket.

Mayor Hewit speaking about his feeling toward President Cleveland, said: "There is no coolness between President Cleveland and myself or Mr. Edward Cooper. I see no reason why I should not go to see Mr. Cleveland or why he should not call on me. He has repeatedly invited me to dine with him but on every occasion I have been sick and could not accept."

THE VITAL ISSUE.

Congress will adjourn to day, and the high war tariff taxes remain to paralyze the commerce, industry and trade of the country.

The Senate reported a tariff bill under the stress of political necessity, but framed it solely to extort campaign contributions, and not with any purpose of passing it. A vote could have been had upon it before the election, but it was intended only as a campaign expedient, and its passage was not sought or desired.

So far as it committed the Senate on the issue, it increased the taxes on many of the commonest necessaries of life, and reduced them materially only on sugar, and that will be abandoned after the election. The Senate reduction on sugar would simply destroy our sugar industries and enable foreign countries to make sugar more costly than it is now.

The increase of the tax on woolens, which are taxed 60 per cent., and which are consumed by every man, woman and child in the land, and the refusal to follow the earnest advice of Mr. Blaine, when in Congress, to make salt and lumber free, prove that the majority party of the Senate is openly and squarely committed against tax reduction on the necessaries of business and of life.

The issue thus goes to the people of the country with the lines so clearly drawn that none can misunderstand them. Continued war taxes on the raw materials which our mills and labor need, and which are given free in every other protection country of the world, and continued war taxes on clothing, lumber, salt, cordage, etc., which enter into the daily consumption of the people, are presented as the policy of General Harrison, and his election would be an emphatic approval of them.

President Cleveland has made his own issue so clear that it can't be misunderstood. He demands the repeal of all protection to monopoly trusts and combines; the repeal of all taxes on the raw materials needed by our mills and labor; the reduction of all needless taxes on the necessaries of life, and the full protection of the wages of labor in all our competitive industries.

This vital issue is now transferred from the forum of national legislation to the supreme tribunal of the people, and, as they shall render their judgement, war taxes will survive or perish. Let the people honestly consider, camly decide and vote their convictions regardless of party. They pay the taxes; they do the voting; they will decide for themselves.

The Philad. *Times* says brother Blaine has tried a number of "issues" during his eccentric campaign, dropping them one by one to try another. In his speech at Chicago on Saturday night he made an effort to gather them all together and add some others, but his succes was not overwhelming. He started out with a brand new "arrangement," that the President had not done enough for civi service reform. This from Mr. Blaine is one of the most amusing of his many humorous contributions. After that he took in the fisheries and the pension vetoes, misrepresenting both subjects in his usual way, and further arraigned the administration "for having unjustly, without precedent and for partisan reasons, disfranchised 700,000 American citizens in the Territory of Dakota." How in the world the president accomplished this foul wrong was not fully explained, but it is about as valuable as the rest of Mr. Blaine's arraingements. Afterwards he got down to the tariff and repeated his preposterous misstatements about the surplus. He was evidently determined to give Chicago all there was in the shop.

In the Hoffman House art gallery New York Robert A. Van Wyck bet $100 even with John H. Gunner that Cleveland would carry the State. Al Dagget, Jake Hess and a score more of Republican leaders were there, but they kept their wallets in their pockets, and the stack of Democratic greenbacks which awaited investors from the other side remained intact, the republican betting men have evidently lost heart in the outlook.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

——John Mitchell, the promising young base ball pitcher of Penna State College, signed with the Philadelphia League team for next summer, and no doubt gets a fine salary.

——Walter G. Miller, who the past year has been with Arb Katherman at the station, at this place, learning to tap electricity, and such like, left on Tuesday for his home at Rebersburg, for a short stay and expects a situation on the Northern Central. Wally, we will miss you when your gone.

——Doc. McAllister is a cutter by profession, and can do anything where shears are necessary. Barbering is not his profession, but can cut hair when necessary and do it without a comb.

WANTED! At once. Local and traveling agents for our goods. Liberal commissions, or salary and expenses, to competent and reliable men. For terms and full particulars, address

J. F. LECLARE, Nurseryman,
Brighton, N. Y.
25oct4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of, Emanuel Smith, dec'd., late of Gregg township having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC SMITH,
Administrator.
Farmers Mills, Pa.
18oct6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Maria Krise, dec'd., late of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EZRA KRUMBINE,
Administrator, Centre Hall
oct11t

ESTRAYS.—CAME TO THE PREMISES OF the undersigned two steers with white along the back and bellies, red on the sides; one has a hole in the ear; one heifer, with white along back and belly, and red on side; will weigh about five hundred each. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and remove same. J. H. ODENKIRK,
11oct3t Old Fort.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Sale, at the residence of the undersigned 2 miles east of Spring Mills, on THURSDAY, NOV. 15, black mare and yearling colt, 7 cows, 4 head young cattle, 2 4-horse broad wheeled wagons, 2-horse wagon, log wagon, 2-horse spring wagon, new, new top buggy, sled, bob sled, log sled, Hench cultivator, Lewisburg cultivator, 2 small cultivators, harrows, plows, grain drill, landroller, cornplanter, 2 cornscrapers, horsepower, machine and shaker, fanning mill, cuttingbench, hayrake, hayfork, rope and pullies, Champion Reaper combined, Champion Mower, 2 log chains, small chains, single harness, horse gears, fynets, etc. Household Furniture to numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 11 a. m. No hucksters allowed on the ground. Credit one year for sums over $5. J. B. HECKMAN.
J. N. Leitzell, auct.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 85	Oats new	$ 25
Wheat, white	83	Rye	55
Corn,	52	Barley, No. 1	45
Wheat, new	75		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 40	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 30

COAL MARKET,

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.50
Stove	5.75
Small Stove	5.75
Chestnut	5.50
Pea	3.50
Woodland	4.05
Soft	2.70

☞A discount on all above prices will be mad forSPOT Cash,

KURTZ & SON

NEW GOODS AT WOLF & SON.

We are busy this week unpacking our new llne of goods for the Fall and Winter season. They are arriving daily and contain new styles, new designs—very pretty and attractive. Every department of our store is complete with new goods and all are invited to the grand opening this and next week.

Ladies unable to reach the store can secure samples.

Come and see the new goods at WOLF & SON'S Centre Hall.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

——Frank, a son of Rev. Miller, is assisting at the station.

——The receipts of Rev. J. L. Miller's lecture last Thursday evening amounted to some thirty dollaas, nearly all clear and will be used toward the purchase of an organ for the Sunday school.

——Rev. Fischer is improving slowly and takes his affliction with the patience of a Job. The broken parts have joined again at the proper place, and the injury will not impair the use of the wrist and hand.

——Next Saturday State College foot ball team will take the train for Lewisburg to play with the Bucknell boys. A return game will be played the Saturday, Nov. 3, following, at State College.

——Every precinct committeeman and Democrat should get down to business from this to the end of the election. Get to work and see every Democrat and independent voter in your district and have him turn out on election day. Personal work of this kind is what we must have and are going to have.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

The Three Greatest Things to do.

"The people that do know their God, shall be strong and do exploits."—Dan. 11 : 32.

ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES, the old sinner, came down three times with his army to desolate the Jews, advancing one time with a hundred and two trained elephants swinging their trunks this way and that, and sixty-two thousand infantry, and six thousand cavalry troops, and they were driven back. Then, the second time, he advanced with seventy thousand armed men, and had been again defeated. But the third time he laid successful siege until the navy of Rome came in with the flash of their long banks of oars and demanded that the siege be lifted. And Antiochus Epiphanes said he wanted time to consult with his friends about it, and Popilius, one of the Roman embassadors, took a staff and made a circle on the ground around Antiochus Epiphanes, and compelled him to decide before he came out of that circle; whereupon he lifted the siege. Some of the Jews had submitted to the invader, but some of them resisted valorously, as did Eleazer when he had swine's flesh forced into his mouth, spit it out, although he knew he must die for it, and others, as my text says, did exploits.

An exploit I would define to be a heroic act, a brave feat, a great achievement. "Well," you say, "I admire such things, but there is no chance for me; mine is a sort of

A HUM-DRUM LIFE.

If I had an Antiochus Epiphanes to fight, I also could do exploits." You are right, so far as great wars are concerned. There will probably be no opportunity to distinguish yourself in battle. The most of the brigadier-generals of this country would never have been heard of had it not been for the war. General Grant would have remained in the useful work of tanning hides at Galena, and Stonewall Jackson would have continued the quiet college professor in Virginia. And whatever military talents you have will probably lie dormant forever.

Neither will you probably become a great inventor. Nineteen hundred and ninety-nine out of every two thousand inventions found in the Patent Office at Washington never yielded their authors enough money to pay for the expenses of securing the patent. So you will probably never be a Morse or an Edison or a Humphrey Davy or an Eli Whitney. There is not much probability that you will be the one out of the hundred that achieves extraordinary success in commercial or legal or medical or literary spheres. What then? Can you have no opportunity to do exploits? I am going to show that there are

THREE OPPORTUNITIES OPEN

that are grand, thrilling, far-reaching, stupendous, and overwhelming. They are before you now. In one, if not all three of them, you may do exploits. The three greatest things on earth to do are to save a man, or save a woman, or save a child.

During the course of his life, almost every man gets into an exigency, is caught between two fires, is ground between two millstones, sits on the edge of some precipice, or in some other way comes near demolition. It may be a financial or a moral or a domestic or a social or a political exigency. You sometimes see it

IN COURT ROOMS.

A young man has got into bad company and he has offended the law, and he is arraigned. All blushing and confused, he is in the presence of judge and jury and lawyers. He can be sent right on in the wrong direction. He is feeling disgraced, and he is almost desperate. Let the District-Attorney overhaul him as though he were an old offender; let the ablest attorneys at the bar refuse to say a word for him, because he cannot afford a considerable fee; let the judge give no opportunity for presenting the mitigating circumstances, hurry up the case, and hustle him up to Auburn or Sing Sing. If he live seventy years, for seventy years he will be a criminal, and each decade of his life will be blacker than its predecessor. In the interregnums of prison life he can get no work, and he is glad to break a window-glass, or blow up a safe, or play the highwayman, so as to get back again within the walls where he can get something to eat, and hide himself from the gaze of the world.

Why don't his father come and help him? His father is dead. Why don't his mother come and help him? She is dead. Where are all the ameliorating and salutary influences of society? They do not touch him. Why did not some one long ago in the case understand that there was an opportunity for the exploit which would be famous in heaven a quadrillion of years after the earth has become scattered ashes in the last whirlwind? Why did not the District-Attorney take that young man into his private office and say: "My son, I see that you are the victim of circumstances. This is your first crime. You are sorry. I will bring the person you wronged into your presence, and will apologize and make all the reparation you can, and I will give you another chance." Or that young man is presented in the court room, and

HE HAS NO FRIENDS

present, and the judge says: "Who is your counsel?" And he answers: "I have none." And the judge says: "Who will take this young man's case?" And there is a dead halt, and no one offers, and after a while the judge turns to some attorney, who never had a good case in all his life, and never will, and whose advocacy would be enough to secure the condemnation of innocence itself. And the professional incompetent crawls up beside the prisoner, helplessness to rescue despair, when there ought to be a struggle among all the best men of the profession as to who should have the honor of trying to help that unfortunate. How much would such an attorney have received as his fee for such an advocacy? Nothing in dollars, but much every way in a happy consciousness that would make his own life brighter, and his own dying pillow sweeter, and his own heaven happier—the consciousness that he had saved a man!

So there are commercial exigencies. A very late spring obliterates the demand for spring overcoats and spring hats and spring apparel of all sorts. Hundreds of thousands of people say: "It seems we are going to have no spring, and we shall go straight out of winter into warm weather, and we can get along without the usual spring attire." Or there is no autumn weather, the heat plunging into the cold, and the usual clothing which is a compromise between summer and winter is not required. It makes a difference in the sale of millions and millions of dollars of goods, and some over-sanguine young merchant is caught with a vast amount of unsalable goods that never will be salable again, except at prices ruinously reduced.

THAT YOUNG MERCHANT

with a somewhat limited capital is in a predicament. What shall the old merchants do as they see that young man in this awful crisis? Rub their hands and laugh and say: "Good for him. He might have known better. When he has been in business as long as we have, he will not load the shelves in that way. Ha! Ha! He will burst up before long. He had no business to open his store so near to ours anyhow." Sheriff's sale! Red flag in the window: "How much is bid for these out-of-the-fashion spring overcoats and spring hats, or fall clothing out of date? What do I hear in the way of a bid?" "Four dollars." "Absurd; I cannot take that bid of four dollars apiece. Why, these coats when first put upon the market were offered at fifteen dollars each, and now I am offered only four dollars. Is that all? Five dollars, do I hear? Going at that! Gone at five dollars," and he takes the whole lot.

The young merchant goes home that night and says to his wife: "Well, Mary, we will have to move out of this house and sell our piano. That old merchant that has had an evil eye on me ever since I started has bought out all that clothing, and he will have it rejuvenated, and next year put it on the market as new, while we will do well if we keep out of the poor-house.

THE YOUNG MAN, BROKEN-SPIRITED,

goes to hard drinking. The young wife with her baby goes to her father's house, and not only is his store wiped out, but his home, his morals, and his prospects for two worlds—this and the next. And devils make a banquet of fire and fill their cups of gall, and drink deep to the health of the old merchant who swallowed up the young merchant who got stuck on spring goods and went down. That is one way, *and some of you have tried it.*

But there is another way. That young merchant who found that he had miscalculated in laying too many goods of one kind, and been flung of the unusual season, is standing behind the counter, feeling very blue, and biting his finger-nails, or looking over his account-books, which read darker and worse every time he looks at them, and thinks how his young wife will have to be put in a plainer house than she ever expected to live in, or go to a third-rate boarding-house where they have tough liver and sour bread five mornings out of the seven. An old merchant comes in and says: "Well, Joe, this has been a hard season for young merchants, and this prolonged cool weather has put many in the doldrums, and I have been thinking of you a good deal of late, for just after I started in business I once got into the same scrape. Now if there is

ANYTHING I CAN DO TO HELP

you out I will gladly do it. Better just put those goods out of sight for the present, and next season we will plan something about them. I will help you to some goods that you can sell for me on commission, and I will go down to one of the wholesale houses and tell them that I know you and will back you up, and if you want a few dollars to bring over the present, I can let you have them. Be as economical as you can, keep a stiff upper lip, and remember that you have two friends, God and myself. Good morning!" The old merchant goes away and the young man goes behind his desk, and the tears roll down his cheeks. It is the first time he has cried. Disaster made him mad at everything, and mad at man and mad at God. But this kindness melts him, and the tears seem to relieve his brain, and his spirits raise from ten below zero to eighty in the shade, and he comes out of the crisis.

About three years after, this young merchant goes into the old merchant's store and says: "Well, my old friend, I was this morning thinking over what you did for me three years ago. You helped me out of an awful crisis in my commercial history. I learned wisdom, and prosperity has come, and the pallor has gone out of my wife's cheeks, and the roses that were there when I courted her in her father's house have bloomed again, and my business is splendid, and I thought I ought to let you know that you saved a man!" In a short time after, the old merchant who had been a good while shaky in his limbs and had poor spells, is called to leave the world, and one morning after he had read the twenty third Psalm about "The Lord is my Shepherd," he closes his eyes on this world, and an angel who had been for many years appointed to watch the old man's dwelling, cries upward the news that the patriarch's spirit is about ascending. And the twelve angels who keep the twelve gates of heaven, unite in crying down to this approaching spirit of the old man; "Come in and welcome, for it has been told all over these Celestial lands that *you saved a man.*"

There sometimes come exigencies in the life of a woman. One morning about two years ago I saw in the newspaper that there was a young woman in New York, whose pocketbook containing thirty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents had been stolen, and she had been left without a farthing at the beginning of winter, in a strange city, and no work. And although she was a stranger, I did not allow the 9 o'clock mail to leave the lamp-post on our corner, without carrying the thirty- seven dollars and thirty-three cents; and the case was proved genuine. Now I have read all Shakspere's tragedies, and all Victor Hugo's tragedies, and all Alexander Smith's tragedies, but I never read a tragedy more thrilling than that case, and similar cases by the hundreds and thousands in all our large cities; young women

WITHOUT MONEY AND WITHOUT HOME

and without work in these great maelstroms of metropolitan like. When such a case comes under your observation, how do you treat it? "Get out of my way, we have no room in our establishment for any more hands. I don't believe in women anyway, they are a lazy, idle, worthless set. John, please show this person out of the door." Or do you compliment her person appearance, and say things to her which if any man said to your sister or daughter you would kill him on the spot? That is one way, and it is tried every day in these large cities, and many of those who advertise for female hands in factories, and for governesses in families, have proved themselves *unfit to be in any place outside of hell.*

But there is another way, and I saw it the other day in the Methodist Book Concern in New York, where a young woman applied for work and the gentleman in tone and manner said in substance: "My daughter, we employ women here, but I do not know of any vacant place in our department. You had better inquire at such and such a place, and I hope you will be successful in getting something to do." The embarrassed and humiliated woman seemed to give way to Christian confidence. She started out with a hopeful look that I think must have won for her a place in which to earn her bread. I rather think that considerate and Christian gentleman saved a woman. New York and Brooklyn ground up last year about thirty thousand young women, and would like to grind up about as many this year. Out of all that long procession of women who march on with no hope for this world or the next, battered and bruised and scoffed at, and flung off the precipice, not one but might have been saved for home and God and heaven. But good men and good women are not in that kind of business. Alas for that poor thing! nothing but the thread of that sewing-girl's needle held her, and the thread broke.

I have heard men tell in public discourse what a man is; but what is a woman? Until some one shall give a better definition, I will tell you

WHAT A WOMAN IS.

Direct from God, a sacred and delicate gift, with affections so great that no measuring line short of that of the infinite God can tell their bound. Fashioned to refine and soothe and lift and irradiate home and society and the world. Of such value that no one can appreciate it, unless his mother lived long enough to let him understand it, or who in some great crisis of life, when all else failed him, had a wife to reinforce him with a faith in God that nothing could disturb. Speak out, ye cradles, and tell of the feet that rocked you and the anxious faces that hovered over you! Speak out, ye nurseries of all Christendom, and ye homes, whether desolate or still in full bloom with the faces of wife, mother, and daughter, and help me to define what woman is.

But as geographers tell us that the depths of the sea corresponds with the heights of the mountains, I have to tell you that good womanhood is not higher up than bad womanhood is deep down. The grander the palace, the more awful the conflagration that destroys it. The grander the steamer *Oregon*, the more terrible her going down just off the coast. Now I should not wonder if you trembled a little with a sense of responsibility when I say that there is hardly a person in this house but may have

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE A WOMAN.

It may in your case be done by good advice, or by financial help, or by trying to bring to bear some one of a thousand Christian influences. You would not have to go far. If, for instance, you know among your acquaintances a young woman who is apt to appear on the streets about the hour when gentlemen return from business, and you find her responding to the smile of entire strangers, hogs that lift their hat, go to her and plainly tell her that nearly all the destroyed womanhood of the world began the downward path with that very behavior.

Or if, for instance, you find a woman in financial distress and breaking down in health and spirits trying to support her children, now that her husband is dead or an invalid, doing that very important and honorable work, but which is little appreciated, keeping a boarding-house, where all the guests, according as they pay small board, or propose, without paying any board at all, to decamp, are critical of everything and hard to please, busy yourselves in trying to get her more patrons, and tell her of divine sympathy. Yea, if you see a woman favored of fortune and with all kindly surroundings, finding in the hollow flatteries of the world her chief regalement, living for herself and for time as if there were no eternity, strive to bring her into the kingdom of God, as did the other day a Sabbath-school teacher, who was the means of

THE CONVERSION OF THE DAUGHTER

of a man of immense wealth, and the daughter resolved to join the church, and she went home and said: "Father, I am going to join the church and I want you to come.' "Oh, no," he said, "I never go to church." "Well," said the daughter, "if I were going to be married, would you not go and see me married?" And he said: "Oh, yes."

"Well," said she, "this is of more importance than that." So he went, and has gone ever since, and loves to go. I do not know but that faithful Sabbath-school teacher not only saved a woman but a man. There may be in this audience, gathered from all parts of the world, the most cosmopolitan assembly in all the earth there may be a man whose behavior toward womanhood has been perfidious. Repent! Stand up, thou masterpiece of sin and death, that I may charge you! As far as possible, make reparation. Do not boast that you have her in your power and that she cannot help herself. When the fine collar and cravat and that elegant suit of clothes comes off and your uncovered soul stands before God, you will be better off if you save that woman

There is another exploit you can do, and that is

TO SAVE A CHILD.

A child does not seem to amount to much. It is nearly a year old before it can walk at all. For the first year and and a half it cannot speak a word. For the first ten years it yould starve if it had to earn its own food. For the first fifteen years its opinion on any subject is absolutely valueless. And then there are so many of them. My! what lots of children! And some people have contempt for children. They are good for nothing but to wear out the carpets and break things and keep you awake nights crying. Well, your estimate of a child is quite different from that mother's estimate who lost her child this summer. They took it to the salt air of the seashore and to the tonic air of the mountains, but no help came, and the brief paragraph of its life is ended. Suppose that child could be restored by purchase, how much would that bereaved mother give? She would take all the jewels from her fingers and neck and bureau and put them down. And if told that that was not enough, she would take her house and make over the deed for it, and if that were not enough, she would call in all her investments, and put down all her mortgages and bonds, and if told that were not enough, she would say: "I have made over all my property, and if I can have that child back I will now pledge that I will toil with my own hands and carry with my own shoulders in any kind of hard work, and live in a cellar and die in a garret. Only give me back that lost darling!" I am glad that there are those who know something of

THE VALUE OF A CHILD.

Its possibilities are tremendous. What will those hands yet do? Where will those feet yet walk? Toward what destiny will that never-dying soul betake itself? Shall those lips be the throne of blasphemy or benediction? Come, chronologists, and calculate the decades on decades, the centuries on centuries, of its lifetime. Oh, to save a child! Am I not right in putting that among the great exploits?

But what are you going to do what those children who are worse off than if their father or mother had died the day they were born? There are tens of thousands of such. Their parentage was against them. Their names is against them. The structure of their skulls against them. Their nerves and muscles contaminated by the inebriety or dissoluteness of their parents; they are practically at their birth laid out on a plank in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, in an equinoctial gale, and told to make for shore. What to do with them is the question often asked. There is another question quite as pertinent, and that is, what are they going to do with us? They will ten or eleven years from now, have as many votes as the same number of well-born children, and they will hand this land over to anarchy and political damnation just as sure as we neglect them. Suppose we each one of us save a boy or save a girl. You can do it. Will you? I will.

HOW SHALL WE GET READY

for one or all of these three exploits? We shall make a dead failure if in our own strength we try to save a man or woman or child. But my text suggests where we are to get equipment. "The people that do know their God shall be strong, and do exploits." We must know Him through Jesus Christ in our own salvation and then we shall have His help in the salvation of others. And while you are saving strangers you may save some of your own kin. You think your brothers and sisters and children and grandchildren all safe, but they are not dead, and no one is safe till he is dead. On the English coast there was

A WILD STORM, AND A WRECK

in the offing, and the cry was: "Man the lifeboats!" But Harry, the usual leader of the sailor's crew, was not to be found, and they went without him, and brought back all the shipwrecked people but one. By this time, Harry, the leader of the crew, appeared and said: "Why did you leave that one?" The answer was: He could not help himself at all, and we could not get him into the boat." "Man the lifeboat!" shouted Harry, "and we will go for that one." "No," said his aged mother, standing by, "you must not go. I lost your father in a storm like this, and your brother Will went off six years ago, and I have not heard a word from Will since he left, and I don't know where he is, poor Will, and I cannot let you also go, for I am old and dependent on you." His reply was: "Mother, I must go and save that one man, and if I am lost, God will take care of you in your old days."

The lifeboat put out, and after an awful struggle with the sea, they picked the poor fellow out of the rigging just in time to save his life, and started for the shore. And as they came within speaking distance, Harry cried out: "We saved him, and tell mother it was brother Will." Oh, yes, my friends, let us start out to save some one for time and for eternity, some man, some woman, some child. And who knows but it may, directly or indirectly, be the salvation of one of our own kindred, and that will be an exploit worthy of celebration when the world itself is shipwrecked, and the sun has gone out like a spark from a smitten anvil, and all the stars are dead!

Freaks of Razors.

The finest grades of razors are so delicate that even the famous Damascus blades cannot equal them in texture. It is not generally known that the grain of a Swedish razor is so sensitive that its general direction is changed after a short service. When you buy a fine razor the grain runs from the upper end of the outer point in a diagonal direction toward the handle. Constant strapping will twist the steel until the grain appears to set straight up and down. Subsequent use will draw the grain outward from the edge, so that after steady use for several months the fibre of the steel occupies a position exactly the reverse of that which appeared on the day of purchase. The process also affects the temper of the blade, and when the grain sets from the lower outer end towards the back you have a tool which cannot be kept in condition by the most conscientious barber. But here's another freak of nature. Leave the razor alone for a month, and when you take it up you will find the grain has resumed its first position. This operation can be repeated until the steel is worn through the to back.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1887.

The Fall of Jericho.

LESSON TEXT.

(Josh. 6 : 1-16. Memory verses, 15-16.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Promises Fulfilled.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *There failed not aught of any good thing which the Lord had spoken unto the house of Israel; all came to pass.*—Josh. 21 : 45.

LESSON TOPIC: *Overcoming Through Faith.*

Lesson Outline: 1. Revelation, vs. 1-5. 2. Obedience, vs. 6-14. 3. Victory, vs. 15, 16.

GOLDEN TEXT: *By faith the walls of Jericho fell down, after they were compassed about seven days.*—Heb. 11 : 30.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Josh. 6 : 1-16. Overcoming through faith.
T.—Josh. 2 : 1-24. Spies sent to Jericho
W.—Josh. 5 : 10-15. Joshua and the great Captain.
T.—Josh. 6 : 17-27. Jericho destroyed.
F.—Matt. 8 : 1-13. Faith illustrated.
S.—Mark 9 : 14-29. Everything possible to faith.
S.—Heb. 11 : 23-40. Conquests of faith.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. REVELATION.

I. Of God's Purpose:

See, I have given into thine hand Jericho (2).
I know that the Lord hath given you the land (Josh. 2 : 9).
All came to pass (Josh. 21 : 45).
Ye know....that not one thing hath failed (Josh. 23 : 14).
My words shall not pass away (Luke 21 : 33).

II. Of Man's Duty:

Thus shalt thou do six days (3).
Observe to do according to all the law (Josh. 1 : 7).
Hearken unto my voice, and I will be your God (Jer. 7 : 23).
Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it (John 2 : 5).
We must obey God rather than men (Acts 5 : 29).

III. Of Coming Triumph:

The wall of the city shall fall down flat (5).
They shall come out in great substance (Gen. 15 : 14).
There shall not any man be able to stand before thee (Josh. 1 : 5).
Then shall he sit on the throne of his glory (Matt. 25 : 31).
It is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom (Luke 12 : 32).

1. "See, I have given into thine hand Jericho." (1) The giver; (2) The gift; (3) The recipient.—(1) The strong city; (2) The obedient people; (3) The generous Lord.
2. "Thus shalt thou do six days." (1) Exact obedience; (2) Unquestioning obedience; (3) Continuous obedience.
3. "The wall of the city shall fall down flat." (1) According to promise; (2) Responsive to faith; (3) Securing the victory.

II. OBEDIENCE.

I. Commandment Given:

Joshua....said,....Take up the ark....Pass on (6, 7).
Have I not commanded thee? (Josh. 1 : 9).
All that thou hast commanded us we will do (Josh. 1 : 16).
Ye....have kept the charge of the commandment (Josh. 22 : 3).
A new commandment I give unto you (John 13 : 34).

II. Obedience Rendered:

The....priests....passed on....And the armed men went (8, 9).
Abraham obeyed my voice, and kept my charge (Gen. 26 : 5).
Ye became obedient from the heart (Rom. 6 : 17).
Ye have always obeyed (Phil. 2 : 12).
Ye have purified your souls in your obedience (1 Pet. 1 : 22).

III. Obedience Continued:

So they did six days (14).
Thus did Job continually (Job 1 : 5)
So shall I observe thy law continually (Psa. 119 :44).
Thy God whom thou servest continually (Dan. 6 : 16).
These all with one accord continued steadfastly (Acts 1 : 14).

1. "Pass on, and compass the city." (1) The doomed city; (2) The compassing army; (3) The conquering Lord.
2. "Joshua rose early in the morning." (1) The morning of action; (2) The hero of Jericho.—The appointed conqueror; (2) The early rising; (3) The pending victory.
3. "So they did six days." (1) Active in obedience; (2) Persevering in obedience.

III. VICTORY.

I. Early Effort:

They rose early at the dawning of the day (15).
Abraham rose early in the morning.... and went (Gen. 22 : 3).
Joshua rose up early in the morning.... and came (Josh. 3 : 1).
A great while before day, he rose up and....prayed (Mark 1 : 35).
At early dawn, they came unto the tomb (Luke 24 : 1).

II. Persistent Effort:

On that day they compassed the city seven times (15).
Thou shouldest have smitten five or six times (2 Kings 13 : 19).
By [patient continuance in well-doing seek for glory (Rom. 2 : 7).
Steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work (1 Cor. 15 : 58).
Let us not be weary in well-doing (Gal. 6 : 9).

III. Successful Effort:

Shout; for the Lord hath given you the city (16).
The poeple shouted,....and the wall fell down flat (Josh. 6 : 20).
They that sow in tears shall reap in joy Psa. 126 : 5).
In due season we shall reap (Gal. 6 : 9).
By faith the walls of Jericho fell down (Heb. 11 : 30).

1. "They rose early at the dawning of the day." (1) The early rising; (2) The dawning day; (3) The pending victory.
2. "Only on that day they compassed the city seven times." (1) A special day; (2) A special duty; (1) A special deed.
3. "The Lord hath given you the city." (1) Jericho a gift; (2) Jehovah a giver; (3) Israel a recipient.—Jericho given; (1) To what people? (2) By whose decree? (3) By what means? (4) For what purpose?

LESSON BIBLE READING.

JERICHO IN BIBLE HISTORY.

Well located (2 Kings 2 : 19-22).
Shaded with palm-trees (Deut. 34 : 3; Judg. 1 : 16; 3 : 13).
Viewed by Joshua's spies (Josh. 2:1, 2).
Panic-stricken because of Israel (Josh. 2 : 3, 9, 24).
Approached directly by the people (Josh. 3 : 17).
Given to Israel (Josh. 6 : 2 ; 24 : 11).
Captured through faith (Heb. 11 : 30).
Doomed to lie desolate (Josh. 6 : 26).
Rebuilt under penalty (1 Kings 16 : 34).
A popular resort (2 Sam. 10 : 5; 2 Kings 2 : 4 ; Luke 10 : 30).
A headquarters of the prophets (2 Kings 2 : 5-7, 15-18).
The home of Bartimeus (Luke 18 : 35-43).
The home of Zaccheus (Luke 19 : 1-6).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The passage of the Jordan by the Israelites produced terror among the kings whose territory lay on the west side of the river, since it was a proof of supernatural aid to the great host that was advancing upon them (Josh. 5 : 1).

But before the people were permitted to begin the conquest of the land, and Israelites were bidden to renew their covenant with the Lord by the circumcision of the entire host of men. This took place at Gilgal (Josh. 5 : 2-9), where the first Passover was celebrated in the promised land, after which the daily supply of manna ceased (Josh. 5 : 10-12). Thus the two great rites of the Old Testament were connected with the enjoyment of the fruits of the land of Canaan.

In order that the conquest of the land might be shown to be by divine direction, a special manifestation is given to Joshua near Jericho. "The captain of the Lord's host" appears to him (Josh. 9 : 13-15). Joshua worships him, and is bidden: "Put off thy shoe from off thy foot; for the place whereon thou standest is holy" (comp. the same command to Moses at the bush, Exod. 3:5). As the lesson tells of what the Lord said to Joshua, it seems plain that this was a divine appearance, and therefore the manifestation of Him who is Immanuel,—God with us.

The place of the lesson was near and about Jericho. The time is not definitely stated. An interval of a week or two after the crossing of the river is required to allow for the events narrrated in Chapter 5, but a longer delay is not probable, since an early advantage would be taken of the terror caused by the passage over Jordan. The beginning of the second month is the approximate date.

The First Dress Coat.

The quadrille once ended, I became stationary; foolishly held back by my short sight—too shy to sport an eyeglass, too much of a poet to wear spectacles, and dreading lest, at the slightest movement, I should bruise my knee against the corner of some piece of furniture, or plunge my nose into the trimming of a bodice. Soon hunger and thirst interfered in the matter; but for a kingdom I should never have dared to approach the buffet with all the rest of the world. I anxiously watched for the moment when it should be deserted; and while waiting, I joined the groups of political talkers, assuming a serious air, and feigning to scorn the charms of the smaller salon, whence came to me, with the pleasant sound of laughter and the tinkling of teaspoons against the porcelain, a delicate aroma of scented tea, of Spanish wines and cakes. At last they came back to dance, and I gathered up my courage. I entered, I was alone.

What a dazzling sight was that buffet! A crystal pyramid under the blaze of the candles, brilliant with glasses and decanters, white and glittering as snow in sunshine! I took up a glass as fragile as a flower, careful not to hold it too tightly lest I should break the stem. What should I pour into it? Come now, courage, I say to myself, since no one can see me. I stretched out my hand, and took at haphazard a decanter. It must be kirsh, I thought, from its diamond clearness. Well, I'll try a glass of kirsch; I like its perfume, its bitter and wild perfume that reminds me of the forest! And so, like an epicure, I slowly poured out, drop by drop, the beautiful clear liquid. I raised the glass to my lips. Oh, horror! it was only water. What a grimace I made! Suddenly a duet of laughter resounded from a black coat and a pink dress that I had not perceived flirting in a corner, and who were amused at my mistake. I endeavored to replace my glass, but I was nervous, my hand shook, and my sleeve caught I know not what. One glass, two glasses, three glasses fell! I turned round, my wretched coat tails swept a wild circle, and the white pyramid crashed to the ground, with all the sparkling, splintering, flashing uproar of an iceberg breaking to pieces.

John Bright Makes His Boys Work.

Of John Bright's sons, John Albert was always the "good" boy; Leatham, now an M. P., was the mischievous one; and Philip was the hard-working one. Not long ago Philip was employed in the fitting shed in the Bright mills, having an aptitude for making and mending of machinery. When he had gone through the grades in that shop he put in a year or two at Petrie's iron foundry in the town. He carried his breakfast "can," and shared the company and work of all the other men, every one of whom he seemed to think as good as himself. His brother Leatham was put through the drills at the mills, and so was John Albert. John Bright himself learned how to work before he began to speak for and represent workingmen.

BEFORE IT IS BORN.

Some Startling Statements of General Interest.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, on being asked when the training of a child should begin, replied, "A hundred years before it is born."

Are we to infer from this that this generation is responsible for the condition of the race a hundred years from now?

Is this wonderful generation the natural result of the proper diet and medicines of a hundred years ago?

It is conceded in other lands that most of the wonderful discoveries of the world in this century have come from this country. Our ancestors were reared in log cabins, and suffered hardships and trials.

But they lived and enjoyed health to a ripe old age. The women of those days would endure hardships without apparent fatigue that would startle those of the present age.

Why was it?

One of the proprietors of the popular remedy known as Warner's Safe Cure, has been faithfully investigating the cause, and has called to his aid scientists as well as medical men, impressing upon them the fact that there cannot be an effect with a cause. This investigation disclosed the fact that in the olden times simple remedies were administered, compounded of herbs and roots, which were gathered and stored in the lofts of the log cabins, and when sickness came on, these remedies from nature's laboratory were used with the best effects.

What were these remedies? What were they used for? After untiring and diligent search they have obtained the formulas so generally used for various disorders.

Now the question is, how will the olden time preparations affect the people of this age, who have been treated, under modern medical schools and codes, with poisonous and injurious drugs. This test has been carefully pursued, until they are convinced that the preparations they now call Warner's Log Cabin remedies are what our much abused systems require.

Among them is what is known as Warner's Log Cabin sarsaparilla, and they frankly announce that they do not consider the sarsaparille of so much value in itself as it is in the combination of the various ingredients which together work marvelously upon the system. They also have preparations for other diseases, such as "Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Warner's Log Cabin hair tonic." They have great confidence that they have a cure for the common disease of catarrh, which they give the name of "Log Cabin rose cream." Also a "Log Cabin plaster," which they are confident will supplant all others, and a liver pill, to be used separately or in connection with the other remedies.

We hope that the public will not be disappointed in these remedies, but will reap a benefit from the investigations, and that the proprietors will be embarrassed in their introduction by dealers trying to substitute remedies that have been so familiar to the shelves of our druggists. This line of remedies will be used instead of others, Insist upon your druggist getting them for you if he hasn't them yet in stock, and we feel confident that these remedies will receive approbation at our reader's hands, as the founders have used every care in their preparation.

FARM NOTES.

THE Holstein cow "Shadeland Boon," from June 6 to July 6 (31 days) produced 125 pounds and 12 ounces of unsalted butter, or over four pounds per day. This is the most remarkable record known. It required about 14 pounds of milk (about seven quarts) to each pound of butter. During seven days of the time she produced a fraction less than 32 pounds of butter, and gave 400 pounds of milk. For two days she lacked only two ounces of producing five pounds of butter per day, which was made from 14.18 pounds of milk for each pound of butter.

ASHES should never be left exposed to the rains. They should be kept under cover or scattered at once over the land. The potash in ashes is very soluble, and is easily dissolved out. By carefully preserving the ashes they may be used as a special fertilizer on clover, potatoes, or on fields deficient in alkaline substance. They should never be added to the manure heap.

PASTURES should be grazed down, and no tall grass or weeds should remain. Not only is it injurious to allow the weeds and grass to remain, but stock will be inconvenienced in wet seasons unless the frosts come early. Dry pasture should be preferred in rainy weather. Tall grass is very injurious to sheep, getting them wet and causing distemper.

A NEW weather prediction has been discovered by a French scientist. He observes that the scintillations of stars increase before many storms, indicating disturbance of the upper atmosphere hours before the meteorological instruments show any change. The fiercer the storm the more is the strength of the scintillations increased.

To detect oleomargarine, says a well-known chemist, mix oleomargarine with a strong solution of ammonia at a temperature of boiling water, and it will produce a thick froth, while pure butter, under the same conditions, forms only a few bubbles.

YOUNG rye gives a rich color to the milk, and promotes the flow. For late pasturage it is excellent, but should not be fed exclusively. In the winter season succulent food is best obtained from ensilage, but the rye can be used until frost freezes the ground.

WHATEVER tends to promote the general health and thrift of the tree will also free both tree and fruit from blight and scab. Good drainage will aid in accomplishing this; so will more open planting of trees, which allows more sunshine among the branches—the great vitalizer and giver of life.

HOUSEHOLD.

THE valuable qualities of lemonade seem not to be generally known; as a stomachic corrective, as well as a strengthener of the nervous system, there is nothing better. Sufferers from rheumatism know its value, and if taken regularly three times a day and at least half a gill at a time, it will relieve if not cure gout, and can be taken in much or little water or no water at all; it is not unpleasant, and one soon becomes used to it, and would rather drink it than pure water. As a headache cure it takes rank among the first. This unpleasant malady it will relieve in from ten to fifteen minutes of taking a single dose. Do not take less than a half gill at a time, and spare the sugar.

If it is too acid at first a little sugar may be used, but the quantity must be gradually diminished until none at all is necessary. Sugar being composed of carbon, is very heating to the blood, and agencies that will cool the blood are what are needed now.

DELICIOUS LEMON PUDDING. — Three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, one and one half pints of boiling water, one half pint of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, three eggs, one large or two small lemons. Put the sugar and the boiling water in a saucepan on the stove, mix the cornstarch smooth with cold water, and add it. Stir it until the mixture thickens, then beat in the butter. Reserve the whites of two eggs for the top, have the other white and the three yolks well beaten with the juice of the lemons, and the rinds grated into them, and beat until well blended. Pour it into a pudding dish, and bake twenty minutes. Have the whites of the two eggs beaten with one cupful of sugar and one half teaspoonful of lemon juice; when the pudding is taken from the oven spread this on top, and replace in the oven to brown for a few moments. Serve cold.

SAUCE—To make the claret sauce for macaroni, brown a tablespoonful of sliced onion in the same quantity of butter, then stir in a dessertspoonful of dry flour and brown it, next add a cupful of peeled and sliced tomatoes, half that bulk of green celery stalks chopped six cloves, a small blade of mace and a half pint of any cold broth or gravy, season the salt palatably, salt and pepper, and simmer it until the vegetables can be rubbed through a sieve with a potato masher. After rubbing the sauce through the sieve add to it half a pint of claret, drain the sphagetti, heat it with the sauce and two ounces of grated Parmesan cheese, and serve it hot.

MACARONI WITH CLARET.—Use the small Italian macaroni called sphagetti; do not wash it, put it over the fire in plenty of boiling salted water and boil it for ten minutes, or until it is just tender, then drain it and lay it in cold water while the sauce is being made, ten minutes before dinner time time drain it in the cold water, beat it in enough sauce to moisten it and serve it hot. Quarter of a pound of macaroni will make enough when cooked to serve five or six persons. This dish is useful when half a bottle of claret remains from a meal.

GERMAN PUFFS.—Put a half pound of butter into a teacupful of sweet milk, have ready, in a bowl or pan, a cupful of sifted flour. When the milk has boiled, stir it gradually into the flour, and beat until perfectly smooth. Beat in six eggs, leaving out two of the whites, also add three tablespoonspoonfuls of sugar and a little grated lemon rind or powdered cinnamon for flavoring. Drop the butter into little patty pans, and bake the puffs in a moderately heated oven.

WARNER'S LOG CABIN REMEDIES.—"Sarsaparilla," "Cough and Consumption Remedy,"—"Hops and Buchu,"—"Extract,"—"Hair Tonic,"—"Liver Pills,"—"Plasters," (Porous-Electrical)—"Rose Cream," for Catarrh. They are, like Warner's "Tippecanoe," the simple, effective remedies of the old Log Cabin days.

OYSTER SOUP.—The oysters should be stewed and then strained out of the liquor, which is to be set on the back of the range, the oysters must be chopped fine, and with rolled cracker put through a colander into the liquor again, when a sprig or two of mace is added, a few grains of allspice, plenty of salt and pepper, and a pint of cream, all the better if some one has the time and patience to whip it. When brought again to a boil, a delicious bisque of oysters will be ready for the table.

SAUCE—Half a bowl of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter and a wineglass of rosewater stirred to a cream, Dredge in a tablespoonful of flour, and a teacup of boiling water, stirring well for two or three minutes, grate in half a nutmeg; use the moment it is done. It is a delicious French dessert, although the title is so very homespun.

COFFEE FRENCH CREAM.—Soak a package of gelatine in a cup of cold water and two cups of strong coffee. When all dissolved, add two and a half cups of sugar, let it stand in hot water until the sugar is all dissolved, then strain. Put into a pan of ice water, and beat it quick until it begins to thicken, then add a quart of cream beaten until it is quite stiff. Pour into molds. Serve with custard or sweet cream.

LITTLE LOVES. — Take a quarter pound of fresh butter and beat it to a cream. Add four tablespoonfuls of fine flour, two ounces of loaf sugar, one ounce of candied peel, cut into thick slices, six sweet and six bitter almonds blanched and cut lengthwise. Mix these ingredients together, form them into rounds, and bake them in six patty pans.

TO REMOVE mildew, rub the spots well with soft soap, then cover with a mixture of soap and powdered chalk and lay upon the grass

LOG CABIN LOGIC.

Brawn and Brain!

The powerful engine, with its wonderful propelling power, coupled to the long train full freighted with the richest fabrics of the intellectual looms of the centuries—what obstacles can stay the progress of this mighty force, when once under full steam along life's highway?

The American with brawn and brain does not see the necessity for titles of nobility, does not care for elevation by descent, he can reach out and pluck the stars.

But with brawn or brain impared, a man is badly handicapped in the mad race for success which is the marked characteristic of the present age.

The physical system is a most intricate piece of machinery. It ought to be kept well regulated, so that it will work harmoniously in all its parts, then it is capable of an immense amount of work.

It is said that a watch, if expected to keep perfect time, must be wound daily. It will not keep good time unless it "runs regular." More men break down because they don't "run regular" than for any other reason.

It is claimed by physicians that few men are killed by hard work. It is to the irregularities of modern social life that the high death rate is due. Men burn their candle at both ends, then wonder why it burns out so quickly.

The main thing in keeping the human machine in good working order is to keep the regulator all right. "The blood is the life," and sound health is assured so long as the blood flows through the veins a limpid stream of purity.

Regulate the regulator with Warner's Log Cabin sarsaparilla, the old fashioned blood purifier, prepared after the best formula in use by our ancestors in good old Log Cabin days, and with the vigor of brawn and brain which must ensue, in your life's lexicon you will find no such word as fail.

NEW YORKER—I suppose a horse can be kept very cheaply in Texas?

Texan—That all depends on circumstances, stranger. A neighbor of mine had to pay pretty high for keepin' a hoss.

"How so?"

"It cost him his life, and he didn't keep the hoss long either. It was my hoss he was tryin' to keep."

GROCER—How is it, Mr. Swartman, that you are so particular to pay cash now-a-days? You used to run a weekly bill.

Customer—I know I did, and you would always give me a cigar when I squared up Saturday night.

"Yes."

"Well, it was smoking that cigar that impelled me to pay cash."

"MOTHER, does a milkman give milk?"

"No. You know he doesn't, Johnny! and I don't want any more such foolish questions."

"Well, they call a cow a 'milk cow,' and if they call a man a 'milk man;' how do I know he don't give milk?"

MAMMA—If you'll have your French lesson absolutely perfect to-night, I'll make you a big angel cake.

Ethel—That will be nice, mamma, and while you're about it, you might make a medium-sized one to give me in case I make one or two little mistakes.'

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorders of Children.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

ETHELBERTA (in the carriage)—Oh! Tom! let us jump—quick!

Tom (leisurely)—'Twould only be the trouble for nothing; we shall be thrown out in a minute.

Remember

ALLCOCK'S are the only genuine POROUS PLASTERS. They act quickly and with certainty, and can be worn for weeks without causing pain or inconvenience. They are invaluable in cases of Spinal Weakness, Kidney and Pulmonary Difficulties, Malaria, Ague Cake, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Strains, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Heart, Spleen and Stomach Troubles, and all local pains.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

FIRST ACTOR — Hello, Blinkly, are you off somewhere?

Second actor — Off, no. Just got back from my vacation.

Been gone long?

Well—er—spent two days at Coney Island.

Did you good, I hope.

Yes, I'm all right now, but I was awfully run down when I went away.

W. L. Douglas, the best known shoe manufacturer in the world, was born at Plymouth, Mass., August 23, 1865. When he was seven years old he was bound out to learn the shoemaking trade. His early life was a hard one, but he did not complain. He had an ambition to be master of his trade; he worked hard and learned all he could. Having saved a little money by hard work at the bench he began to manufacture shoes at Brockton, Mass., July 6, 1876. His knowledge of the business gave him a great advantage over his competitors. He worked hard and saved his money; his business began to increase and in May, 1883, his advertisement first appeared in the papers, advertising W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe. He has since added several other kinds, which he describes in his advertisement that appears in this paper from time to time. It is a fact known by those who wear his shoes that he gives more value for the money than any other shoe manufacturer. W. L. Douglas's factory is 420 feet long, 30 feet wide, three stories high; he employs 300 workmen with a pay roll of $4000 per week. His sales are 1800 pairs per day; his business is increasing very rapidly and will reach over $1,000,000 this year. He pays the highest wages paid in the city, and is highly regarded by those who work for him. If you are in want of a pair of shoes it will pay you to go to your dealer and examine a pair before you buy any other make. There is one thing certain, you will find his shoes the best value for the price, and free from shoddy. W. L. Douglas built up his reputation by making honest shoes.

ANGRY SUBSCRIBER (to editor)—I am mad all the way through, and I want my paper stopped!

Editor—Yes, sir; do you want your bill made out?

"No; I ain't mad enough for that."

"YOUNG man," said the solemn-faced gentleman to the urchin who was puffing with all his might at a cigar, "let me warn you in time that that is a frightful vice you are cultivating."

"I ain't scared of it."

"But are you not afraid of bringing your poor father's gray hair in sorrow to the grave?"

"No, I ain't."

"Why not?"

"Because papa's bald-headed."

WAGES NO OBJECT. — Woman (to tramp)—Can't ye git any work to do?

Tramp—Yes, ma'am; I was offered a steady job by the old agricultural expert who lives just beyond the forks of the road.

"That's Mr. Hayseed. What did he want you to do?"

"Ma'am, he wanted me to get up at four in the morning and milk 17 cows, feed, water and rub down four horses, clean the stables and then saw wood until it was time to begin the day's work."

"How much did he want to pay ye?"

"I dunno; I didn't stop to ask."

BUYER—How much are these trousers, Mr. Solomons?

Mr. Solomons — Veil, mein freund, ve are yust givin' dose pants avay.

Buyer (effusively)—Thanks, thanks! I'll take this pair. [Exit rapidly with trousers.]

Pure Blood

Is absolutely necessary in order to have perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier, quickly conquering scrofula, salt rheum, and all other insidious enemies which attack the blood and undermine the health. It also builds up the whole system, cures dyspepsia and sick headache, and overcomes that tired feeling.

"I have taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla for salt rheum and dyspepsia, with which I was troubled very much. After taking this medicine I am feeling as well as ever in my life." G. W. ROSE, Pottsville, Pa.

N. B. If you want good medicine, get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Corn cut for fodder while in bloom, either to be dried or siloed, contains but 13 per cent. of solids. If left until ears are formed and the kernels begin to glaze it will have 25 per cent. of solids.

The Common Lot.

There is a place no love can reach,
There is a time no voice can teach,
There is a chain no power can brake,
There is a sleep no sound can wake.

Sooner or later that time will arrive, that place will wait for your coming, that chain must bind you in helpless death, that sleep must fall on your senses. But thousands every year go untimely to their fate, and thousands more lengthen out their days by heedful, timely care. For the failing strength, the weakening organs, the wasting blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a wonderful restorative and a prolonger of strength and life. It purifies the blood and invigorates the system, thereby fortifying it against disease. Of druggists.

Tiny silver acorns are the newest in bonnet pins.

Famous Women.

It is a significant fact that most of the women who have achieved fame in art literature, or "affairs," have enjoyed vigorous health. This shows that the mind is never capable of the severe and continued application necessary to creative work, unless the body is at its best. The woman who aspires to fill an exalted place among her associates, must be free from nervous debility and female weaknesses. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will banish these, and it is warranted to restore those functional harmonies which are indispensable to health As a specific for all those chronic weaknesses and ailments peculiar to women, it is unequaled.

CHARLIE (walking out with his sweetheart)—Now that we are in the country, darling, we can tell our little love secrets without fear of being overheard.

Mabel — Hush, Charlie! You must remember that even corn has ears.

SUMMER VISITOR (at farmhouse to old lady)—Your son, I understand, is a pedagogue in Boston.

Old lady—I guess not, unless it happened lately. When he writ me last month he was teachin' school and doin' right smart.

MR. CRŒSUS (to luxury-loving young wife)—My dear, there are only two of us in the house. Is there any need for so many servants?

Mrs. Crœsus—Why, Mr. Crœsus, you are very, very wealthy. The servants do not draw heavily on such a bank account as yours.

"It isn't the expense, dear, but it seems so much like a foreign boarding house; and between the French maid, the Italian cook, the English butler, the Irish coachman, the German footman and the Yankee chambermaid, I am forgetting my native tongue."

Ribbon stripes are shown in immense assortments and nearly all of the goods are handsome.

Great Little Men.

Some of the greatest men that ever lived were of small stature and insignificant appearance. The reader will readily recall many instances. Very small are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, but they are far more effective than the huge, old-fashioned pills which are so difficult to swallow and so harsh in their action. The "Pellets" are gentle and never cause constipation. For liver, stomach and bowel derangements they have no equal.

The favorite tint in hair is one shade lighter than bronze.

Dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, and that tired feeling are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones the stomach, promotes healthy digestion, creates an appetite, cures sick headache and builds up the whole system. Sold by all druggists. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Unusually low water in Lake Constance has been bringing to light many valuable and interesting relics of the prehistoric lake-dwellers.

Frazer Axle Grease.

Use the Frazer Axle Grease, 'tis the best in the world—will wear twice as long as any other. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other.

If it is truth, what does it matter who says it?

THE ONLY

Brilliant Durable Economical DYES

Are Diamond Dyes. They excel all others in Strength, Purity and Fastness. None others are just as good. Beware of imitations—they are made of cheap and inferior materials and give poor, weak, crocky colors.

36 colors; 10 cents each.

Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos., making the finest Ink or Bluing (10 cts. a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists or by

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE

DIAMOND PAINTS.

Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

Paine's CELERY COMPOUND

CURES	PROOFS
Neuralgia	"Paine's Celery Compound cured my nervous sick headaches." Mrs. L. A. BRENTNER, San Jacinto, Cal.
Nervous Prostration	"After using six bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, I am cured of rheumatism." SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, South Cornish, N. H.
Rheumatism	
Kidney Diseases	"It has done me more good for kidney disease than any other medicine." GEO. ABBOTT, Sioux City, Iowa.
AND All Liver Disorders	"Paine's Celery Compound has been of great benefit to torpid liver, indigestion, and biliousness." ELIZABETH C. UDALL, Quechee, Vt.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.—Rev. Chas. Pountext (who has been here writing his sermon, looking up suddenly)—Maria, will you take the children out of the room for a few minutes?

Mrs. Pountext (in surprise)—Certainly, my dear, but—are they annoying you?

"Not at all; but I have just dipped the mucilage brush into the inkwell, and I would like to be at liberty to make a few remarks."

The famous cow Riby Marchioness is dead. She was bought in 1875 for the magnificent sum of $6615, although then only 5 months old. She has produced ten calves, all noted animals of great merit.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam, for Coughs and Colds, does it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle *Free*, that they may try it before purchasing. The Large Bottles are 50c. and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

Honors achieved far exceed those that are created.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Slight small injuries and they will become none at all.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Sin keeps no Sabbaths.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Hell is truth seen too late.

IF THERE IS

HEARTBURN

sour eructations, pain and distention, you know that the food is fermenting, not digesting. Clean the mucous linings by using Mandrake as compounded in Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills. This not only cleanses the surfaces but sets the secretions going and improves their quality so that there will be no more sourness.

DYSPEPSIA

has a hundred shapes. Always painful and distressing. The Stomach must be treated carefully and persistently. For this purpose there is nothing in nature like Mandrake. Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills never fail.

COSTIVENESS

A dangerous condition of bowels, leading to inflammation, piles, rupture, hemorrhage. Due to bad digestion. Never was a case that the Mandrake Pills would not cure. And so of

DIARRHŒA

and painful irregularity of bowels owing to the irritation of the mucous linings by the passage of sour and indigested food. Cleanse and soothe the linings and see that the stomach stops imposing on the bowels. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are sovereign.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 2 boxes for 45 cts.; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Phila.

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MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Any book learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Speaking without notes. Wholly unlike artificial systems. Piracy condemned by Supreme Court. Great inducements to correspondence classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, Richard Proctor the Scientist, and others, sent post free by

PROF. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.

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$5 to $8 a day. Sample set worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 344 round, 44 Pills.

Agents wanted, $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Catalogue and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY A FARM in this locality. Curtis & Wright, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

SOLDIERS ALL GET PENSIONS if disabled; pay, etc.; Deserters relieved; Laws free. A. W. McCormick & Sons, Washington, D.C. & Cincinnati, O.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

OPIUM HABIT painlessly cured in 10 to 20 Days. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. Trial Free. No Cure, No Pay. The Hommone Remedy Co., La Fayette, Ind.

GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CAUTION

Beware of Fraud, as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protect the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only calf $3 SEAMLESS Shoe smooth inside. NO TACKS or WAX THREAD to hurt the feet, easy as hand-sewed and WILL NOT RIP.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand-sewed welt $4 shoe. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $8.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 POLICE SHOE. Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them. Smooth inside as a Hand-Sewed Shoe. No Tacks or Wax Thread to hurt the feet.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear. Best Calf Shoe for the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE is the best in the world for rough wear; one pair ought to wear a man a year.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE FOR BOYS is the best School Shoe in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $1.75 YOUTH'S School Shoe gives the small Boys a chance to wear the best shoes in the world.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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The pictures are really beautiful. Likeness guaranteed. Agents can easily get orders and make a large commission. Address,

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Estab. 40 years. Make specialty of treating all forms of Nervous debility, loss of vigor, youthful imprudence and all forms of special diseases. Consultation by mail strictly private and confidential.

SEND FOR BOOK.

Office Hours 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT DR. LOBB

329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa. 20 years' experience in all Special diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours, 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., and 7 to 10 evenings. Send 2 ct. Stamp for Book.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. Trade Mark

I prescribe and cheerfully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D. Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO. Chicago. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

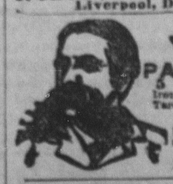
FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. *Sold everywhere.*

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

For all Brain and Nerve Diseases. Only sure cure for Nerve Tremors, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. IMPALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

FLORIDA HOMES Ten acres enough to raise Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Strawberries, Pine-apples, Rice, Potatoes and Garden Truck to sell in Jan., Feb. and March; grand place for chickens and bees; plenty of game and fish; taxes light; no malaria; good water; church and school facilities. If you can't come now, secure good land near railroad; cash or instalments; all particulars in "THE ORANGE GROVE" monthly, $1 a year, or a dime for sample. Good land in healthy locations at reasonable prices. Household supplies very reasonable. References given. J. CROSS, Manager The Orange Grove Agency, Liverpool, De Soto Co., FLORIDA.



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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R.

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, OCT. 29, 1888.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 20.—A horrible tragedy was committed in a strip of woods on the mountain near here. Alex McClure, paymaster for Contractor McFadden, who is building a branch road for the Lehigh Valley railroad, was on his way to the work, accompanied by a body guard. He had $30,000 with him to pay the men. He was shot by three masked men in ambush. His body guard, Hugh Flanagan, was also murdered. The horse was killed too. All the money is missing. Three Italians are accused of the murder and robbery. There is great excitement.

Both McClure and Flanagan were young Irishman and were well known in this vicinity. McClure was engaged to be married a week from next Tuesday.

A Pottsville Steel Mill Resumes.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 17.—After a suspension of several months the large steel mill of the Pottsville Iron and Steel company has started up. The resumption will furnish employment to several hundred men, which is expected to last through the coming winter. The mill was closed owing to lack of orders.

A Big Colliery Destroyed by Fire.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 17.—The Mineral Railroad and Mining company's Connon colliery was burned to the ground. Three hundred slate pickers in the breaker were rescued uninjured. Five miners were severely but not dangerously injured by falling machinery and timbers. The loss is estimated at $85,000. Insurance, $40,000. The colliery employed over 700 men and boys, and was the largest in central Pennsylvania.

Six Thousand Miners Benefited.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 17.—At a meeting of railway coal operators in this city the wages of coal miners were advanced from seventy-four to seventy-nine cents per ton, to go into effect Nov. 1, as was agreed upon last February at the interstate convention of miners and operators. There are about 6,000 miners in the Pittsburg district who will be benefited by the advance. There is an increasing demand for coal and a great scarcity of cars.

Powderly Talks About Mr. Barry.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—When General Master Workman Powderly was asked if he had read the dispatch from Toronto which said that T. B. Barry, who resigned from the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, was forming a new society, he said: "If Mr. Barry will form a new organization and take into it all the other cranks and schemers and malcontents who have been aiming to injure the order and interfere with its progress, and at the same time take them out of the Knights, I bid him godspeed. He will be doing us a great favor and at the same time will not be doing himself any harm."

Willis Won in Nine Rounds.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—There was a fight to a finish with hard gloves here between George W. Willis, of New York, and a well known middle weight of this city. Willis won the fight and money by a knock out blow in the ninth round. Time—35 minutes.

Changes in the Carnegie Companies.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 17.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the firm of Carnegie Brothers & Co., in this city, Henry Phipps, Jr., resigned his position as chairman. Vice Chairman D. A. Stewart was elected chairman. J. G. Leesham was elected vice chairman. Mr. Phipps retains his interest in the firm, and retires from active duty for a period of rest. At a meeting of the stockholders of the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. John Walker resigned the chairmanship, and William L. Abbott was elected to succeed him. H. M. Curry was elected vice chairman. Mr. Walker retains his business interest in the firm. The cause for his retirement has not yet been announced.

Pittsburg's Wrecked Bank.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 17.—A meeting of 200 depositors of the wrecked Farmers' and Mechanics' bank was held. A statement submitted showed assets of $224,020.17, including cash on hand, $11,566.32; in local banks, $180.99; in New York banks, $661; in Fidelity bank, Cincinnati, insolvent, $1,964.88; bills receivable, $6,200.70; mortgages, $21,900, and bank building, $52,500. It was also announced that the stockholders were responsible for $120,000, which makes the total assets $354,600 to pay off deposits of $319,000. It was decided to levy an assessment of 1 per cent. on deposits to pay legal expenses. It is said that at least one person connected with the bank will be arrested.

An Aged Pittsburg Man Dead.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 20.—Dr. J. Scott, one of Pittsburg's oldest inhabitants, died suddenly on the train from Duluth to this city. He was 80 years of age.

Discharged for Want of Evidence.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 19.—Before Alderman Spurrier Calvin M. Dellinger, charged with the murder of his wife Mary, whose body was found on the bank of the Little Conestoga creek on Friday, Oct. 5, was dismissed from custody, there not being sufficient evidence to hold him for trial.

Injured While Playing Football.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 19.—William H. Keller, of Bellefonte, Pa., and Charles D. Neff, of Alexandria, Va., students at Franklin and Marshall college, were very seriously injured during the progress of a game of football. Neff's injuries may possibly prove fatal.

She Was Struck by a Foul Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Suit has been brought by a Miss Krause for damages against the Athletic Baseball club for injuries sustained by being struck by a foul ball batted over the fence of the Athletic club grounds on July 18 last. The ball struck the lady on the left breast, and her physician says that the injury is developing with either an abscess or a cancerous growth, which will shortly require a surgical operation.

Injured by Exploding Chemicals.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—An explosion occurred in the drug manufacturing establishment of Wiley & Wilson, corner of Seventh and Cherry streets. Several persons were injured, but it is believed none killed.

Pittsburg May Have a Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 20.—There may be a cable car strike here, as the gripmen are preparing a schedule. Cable lines here are new, and Philadelphia gripmen are instructing fearners

IT WAS HIS BUSY DAY

President Cleveland Very Much Engaged on Saturday.

HOW HIS TIME WAS PUT IN.

The Last Bill Signed in the Nick of Time. Departing Members of Congress Call to Say Good-by—Sioux Chiefs Go to See the "Great Father"—Other Callers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Saturday was the president's busy day. Not that he is not busy every day, but Saturday being the day upon which congress had decided to adjourn and did adjourn, he was especially busy. He came in from his country residence before 9 o'clock, and no sooner had he entered the White House than messengers were hurrying from there to the various departments for the return of bills which had passed congress, but which had not yet been returned from the departments to which they had been referred by the president for report. These in hand, the president spent several hours in looking over reports and attaching his signature to bills—a most tedious task. Fortunately he did not find any that he deemed it necessary to veto—having two days previously found thirteen which he could not sign, and so notified congress. Hardly had he finished the consideration of these bills and sent them to the capitol with his approval, than the joint committee of the house and senate called to inform him that congress was ready to adjourn unless he had some communication to impart that would necessitate their remaining in session longer.

The president spent about fifteen minutes with the committee, and it had hardly left the mansion before a messenger rushed up with a resolution that had just passed both houses, extending the time for the retention of the government exhibits at the Cincinnati exposition until November. This being a harmless resolution, involving no financial outlay, and clean on its face, it was signed forthwith. Had the signature of the executive been delayed five minutes the measure would not have become a law, as it had to be signed before 1 p. m. or die. Congress had not been adjourned five minutes before the White House was crowded with members and senators who intended to take the outgoing afternoon trains for home, who wished to say goodby and at the same time put in a parting word for the reappointment during the recess of the nominees who had failed of confirmation by the senate.

The mansion was still well filled with senators and members when, at 3 p. m., the Sioux Indians called. They had not yet seen the "great father." The president at once excused himself, entered the East room and shook hands with each member of the party. He remained with them for nearly half an hour. The shadows of the Indians had hardly ceased to darken the portals of the White House when a delegation of white men from the far west, headed by Col. Ordway, of Dakota, called. These gentlemen were also received, and occupied the attention of the president for twenty minutes. It was after 4 o'clock before Mr. Cleveland had a moment to himself, and shortly after that hour he returned to Oak View.

THE LAW UPHELD.

Iowa's Prohibitory Law Declared Constitutional by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The supreme court sustained the constitutionality of the prohibition law of Iowa. The point at issue was the right to manufacture intoxicating liquors solely for exportation to other states, despite the state law, and it was pleaded that the prohibitory feature, in so far as the manufacture for exportation is concerned, was in conflict with the constitutional provision giving congress the sole right to regulate interstate commerce. The case is that of J. S. Kidd, a distiller, plaintiff in error, versus I. E. Pearson and S. J. Loughras.

The court holds that the state law prohibiting both the manufacture and the sale, except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary and sacramental purposes, is not in conflict with the interstate commerce provisions, and the decision of the Iowa court is sustained. Opinion by Justice Lamar.

The decision practically makes no difference in the status of the distillery, and would not if it had been the reverse, for since this litigation was begun the Iowa legislature has passed a law that has closed all distilleries and breweries by forbidding manufacture for any purpose. The decision sustains the new law, and renders unnecessary any test case under it.

A POSTAL CLERK'S FALL.

Charles Ebann Turned Thief Despite His Many Accomplishments.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—Charles R. Ebann, a prominent clerk in the mailing department of the Boston postoffice, and a man whose reputation for integrity was of the highest, was arrested, charged with stealing letters. He pleaded guilty before United States Commissioner Hallett and was held for the grand jury.

Ebann says he is the son of a French engineer employed on the Suez canal, that he served seven years in the English navy, and for several voyages, for the Inman Steamship company, and that subsequently he was employed as body servant by Charles Sumner and George S. Hillard.

He has worked in the postoffice since July, 1882, and his salary was $900. He speaks English, French, German, Italian and Russian, and has a smattering of other languages. He has a wife and two children, and is reported to be worth considerable money.

Boiled a Snake with the Cabbage.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 23.—Frank Jackson and his family had cabbage for their noonday meal Saturday. After every one had eaten of it one of the children noticed a peculiar taste. The remaing portion was examined, and in the heart a small green snake was found. All the family were soon taken ill, and Mrs. Jackson and one child may not recover.

Fired the Forest of Fontainbleau.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Incendiaries have attempted to destroy the forest of Fontainbleau. Fires were started in five different places and were extinguished with difficulty. A large quantity of forage was consumed, entailing a loss of $1,250,000 francs. Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

Poultry Breeders.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 23.—A meeting has been called of poultry breeders along the Hudson river, to be held in this city on Nov. 17, to organize a Hudson River Poultry, Dog, and Pet Stock association. An exhibit covering four days is proposed during the coming winter.

An Industry to Close.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The Norway Steel and Iron company, of Dorchester, dealing mainly in Swedish iron, will go out of business soon. About 500 men will be disemployed.

Jaehne's Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The appeal in the Jaehne case will be argued before the supreme court Monday.

SCORCHING VERDICTS.

Placing Responsibility for the Mud Run Disaster.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Oct. 23.—A verdict in the Mud Run wreck was rendered at this city. It is as follows:

We find that the engineers of locomotives 452 and 466 of the seventh section were guilty of gross negligence; first in failing to discover the red signal in time, the evidence clearly showing that this signal was in full view as their train approached; and, secondly, for not approaching the station under full control, as required by both the general and special orders. The evidence also shows that the air brakes of the entire seventh section were under the control of the engineer of locomotive 466, and that he could have stopped the train in spite of the locomotive ahead, No. 452. We find that the lookout men of locomotives 452 and 466 were guilty of gross negligence in failing to report to their respective engineers the red light at the station as the train approached. These men were placed on their respective engines as an additional precaution, their special duty being to look out for signals. The lookout men on 452 failed to see the signal. The other one on 466 testified that he saw it when about 1,500 feet from the station, and yet he reported all right to the engineer and claims that he did not think the red light meant anything, as nobody used it. We find that the rear brakeman of the sixth section was guilty of gross negligence when his train stopped. Instead of promptly going back the proper distance to warn the approaching train he stopped at the station. There was time enough for him to have gone back nearly half a mile, but he went less than 400 feet. We find that the conductors of the two sections failed in their duty. The first in not conforming to the rule requiring each conductor to see personally that his brakeman protects the rear of his train, and the second in not requiring his train to approach the station under control.

Two Other Engineers Censured.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Oct. 23.—The coroner's jury investigating the wreck which occurred on the Lehigh Valley road at Tamanend, and which resulted in the loss of ten lives and the injury of twice as many more, agreed on the following verdict: "Engineer of the Pennsylvania freight train is censured for running at a high rate of speed; the engineer of the Valley train is censured for disobeying orders and the flagman is charged with negligence for not signaling the approaching train sooner."

SHOT DEAD FROM AMBUSH.

A Paymaster and His Companion Killed and Robbed of $30,000.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 20.—Yesterday was pay day with the employes of James McFadden, who is building a branch railroad for the Lehigh Valley. He employs 400 laborers. Alexander McClure, McFadden's paymaster, accompanied by a young Irishman named Flannigan, left Pittston with $30,000 in their possession to go to the works and pay the men. On their way to the work they had to pass through a lonely strip of woods.

Just as they had turned a bend in the road a well aimed shot came whistling from an ambush among the trees, and McClure fell from his horse. Flannigan, startled by the suddenness of the attack, hesitated a moment, and the delay, though only momentary, was long enough to give the concealed assassins the advantage they needed. Three more shots completed their deadly work. One sent poor McGuinness headlong from his horse, and the others killed the horse. The money is missing. The whole affair must have been accomplished so quickly and dexterously that the men had no time to defend themselves.

The victims were young Irishmen, and were very well and favorably known in Wilkesbarre. McClure was engaged to a young lady of this city, and was to have been married a week from next Tuesday.

No recent crime has so aroused the citizens of this district of Pennsylvania, and the men who are hunting the murderers are hunting them rope in hand.

On the Murderers' Trail.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 22.—Twelve of Pinkerton's detectives, led by Capt. Dougherty, are now on the trail of the murderers of Paymaster McClure and his assistant, Hugh Flanagan. The detectives went to the scene of the tragedy yesterday. Capt. Dougherty says it was not a murder, but a butchery. He says that while it was not the work of professionals, the men who committed the murders were well drilled in rifle practice. This strengthens the suspicion of all the detectives that the crime was committed by two woodchoppers who live in a little settlement in the woods.

CONGRESSIONAL DIARY.

Daily Events of the Week in Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Congress adjourned sine die Saturday without doing any business of interest.

The senate devoted all of its Tuesday session to discussion of the tariff. The house failed to agree upon a date for adjournment.

The tariff and Mr. Allison's resolution for a recess until after election were the topics of discussion in the senate Wednesday. There was nothing of public importance in the house.

On Thursday Mr. Allison's resolution for a recess was amended for adjournment sine die Saturday, Oct. 20, and passed. The house concurred. Debates of a political nature occupied the time of both branches.

The sessions Friday were brief, and no business of interest was transacted.

Another Crash in Pennsylvania.

SHIPPENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 19.—Two passenger trains on the Cumberland Valley road collided at Britton's woods, one mile and a quarter from here. Both trains were running at the rate of from thirty-five to forty miles an hour, and came together with a terrific crash, telescoping the engines, express and baggage cars, killing one train hand and injuring a number of passengers. There are many theories advanced to account for the collision, but as it occurred on a straight track nothing short of an official investigation will reveal the real cause of the disaster.

Plunged Over a Trestle.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 20.—The Cannon Ball express, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, ran into an open switch near the Washington, Pa., depot and was precipitated over a trestle, a distance of twelve feet. The train was running at a high rate of speed, and was almost completely wrecked. The engineer, James Noonan, was killed, and William McAuliffe, the fireman, will die. Twenty-two others received serious injuries. Two of the latter will probably die.

Yellow Fever Record.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 23.—The number of new cases of yellow fever was forty-three. There was only one death—W. H. Pearl. Of the new cases eight were white and thirty-five colored. The following is the list of the whites: Child of James W. Maurice, Joseph Sellers, John Golden, Melvina Oliver, Mr. Speer, W. H. Lyttle, Jr., Charles Smith and Laura Street. Total cases to date, 3,639; total deahhs, 352.

FRATERNAL CO-OPERATION.

A Scheme to Get All Labor Organizations Working Together.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The Call last evening said: An effort to secure the fraternal co-operation of all the labor organizations in this country is being made, with a very fair prospect of success. It has been known for some time that leaders of several of the large organizations were ready to accept the olive branch from the heads of kindred societies, but up to to-day no one had taken the initiative.

General Master Workman Powderly made the first movement by sending telegrams to the conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at Richmond, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, which is in session at Columbus.

The dispatch to Chief Arthur is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.

P. M. Arthur, G. C. E., B. of L. E., Richmond, Va.:

Accept fraternal greeting and best wishes for successful session.

Will your convention consent to fraternal co-operation with other labor organizations, to the end that all disputes may be properly and equitably adjusted?

The time is now at hand when all the labor organizations on this continent, forgetful of the past, should co-operate on essentials for the welfare of all. Our hand is extended in friendship.

T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W., K. of L.

"I certainly expect good results from this," remarked Mr. Powderly to a Call reporter. "Shortly after the Burlington strike began several prominent members of the Brotherhood came to see me at Scranton, and our interview was such as to convince me that something could be done to bring about a better state of feeling between the two organizations. We are already working in conjunction with the Brotherhood on the Union Pacific, and are ready to co-operate with them on all other roads. Nor does this refer only to the engineers, firemen and brakemen, but to all other labor organizations. I am in favor of a federation of all. There is not room for two warring organizations in this country, but there is room if they work together for the common good. I am ready to go as far as any other man in America in order to bring about this union of interests, and I am satisfied that the men who are at the head of other labor organizations have the interest of the men whom they represent as much at heart as I profess to have, and I certainly expect to see all working in harmony in a very short time."

THE ENGINEERS' CONVENTION.

How the Knights of the Lever Are Spending Their Time at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' convention held no session in the morning, so that the delegates might have an opportunity to visit the Richmond locomotive and machine works. Several hours were spent there, speeches being made by Chief Arthur and others. The afternoon session of the convention began at 2 o'clock. Mr. R. M. Clarke, of Denver, was elected third grand assistant engineer. The following is the executive committee for the ensuing twelve months appointed since the opening of the present meeting: Edward Kent, of Jersey City; R. M. Clarke, of Denver; Edward Tinsley, of Hamilton, Ont.; William M. Johnson, of Rock Island, and J. F. Renard, of Atlanta, Ga. To-day the delegates will visit Old Point Comfort, where they will be entertained by President Nathans, of the Nathans Manufacturing company of New York. On Thursday the question of insurance will be fully discussed. Sunday the delegats attended church in a body. Dr. M. D. Hoge preached to them, his texts being, "The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad;" and "He hath not dealt with any nation."

ALADDIN'S CAVE IN COLORADO.

Enormous Wealth in Close Proximity to a Bottomless Pit.

ASPEN, Colo., Oct. 20.—The Aspen mine, which has been the scene of so many sensational discoveries, has come to the front with another. Wednesday night a cave was struck, thirty feet long and seventy feet high.

On one of the walls a bed of ore seven feet thick and enormously rich was found. Some of it runs as high as 4,000 ounces, and it will all average several hundred ounces.

At the far end of the cave is a crevice running across the formation. This is of an unknown depth. Manager Paul attempted to get some idea of its depth by timing the fall of stones in it, but the stones kept on falling until the noise of their striking against the sides grew too indistinct to be noted. The watch showed that after fourteen seconds they were still going down.

Bound to Be a Missionary.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—Rev. W. H. Noyes, who two years ago was rejected as a foreign missionary by the American board because of his liberal views, was last night ordained as a missionary by a council of local Congregational churches, by a vote of 25 to 1. The Berkely Street church will pay all Mr. Noyes' expenses. He will represent the churches taking part in the council, but an effort will be made to have the American board endorse him. There was some opposition to sanctioning the idea of one church maintaining a missionary outside the board, but Mr. Noyes passed so favorable an examination and seemed so well fitted for mission work that the council determined to ordain him in the exceptional way described.

Governor Hill's Ambition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Chairman Brice, of the Democratic national committee, in the course of some remarks to the Business Men's Cleveland and Thurman club, said that in his interview Sunday with Governor Hill the governor assured him that he was a firm friend of the administration; that if President Cleveland could not be re-elected the governor cared nothing about re-election. In fact, he would rather be defeated than to be elected and have President Cleveland defeated. If a Democratic governor was elected without a Democratic president, said Governor Hill, it would be a death blow to his (Governor Hill's) political ambitions.

Justice Fuller's First Opinion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Chief Justice Fuller yesterday delivered his first opinion in the supreme court. The case was that of the Western Union Telegraph company versus Pennsylvania. The state levied a tax on all telegrams passing over the company's lines within the state, regardless of the fact that much of the business was not confined wholly to the state. The supreme court held that the state was not entitled to collect a tax except for messages between points within its borders, and accordingly reversed the judgment of the state court.

Suicide of a Publisher.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The death of Royal M. Pulsifer, president of The Boston Herald company, is almost the sole topic of conversation in Boston. The fact that he died by his own hand has become apparent. He died from a heavy dose of laudanum taken early on Friday. When found he was lying half dressed on his bed with the evidence of the deed near him.

The Czar Expected in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The czar is expected to pay a visit to Berlin about the middle of November.

LOOK OUT!

Look out for our stock of new goods for the Fall and Winter season. Simon Harper, member of the firm, left for the eastern markets, to secure a full line of Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc.

COME AND SEE OUR NEW GOODS.

HARPER & KREAMER,
CENTRE HALL.

McCORMICK BROS. | McCORMICK BROS
CENTRE CENTRE | HALL HALL | PA. PA.

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Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits,
Side Boards, Lounges, Tables,
Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs

Undertaking a Specialty.

N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are a sure cure for Costiveness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they purify the blood. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors of

Arnica and Oil Liniment for Man and Beast. The best external remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. It is a safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on Horses. One trial will prove its merits. It effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

For sale by J. D. Murray and W. H. Bartholomew,

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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SINGLE SHOT RIFLES, RELOADING TOOLS,
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PISO'S CURE FOR

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best **Cough Medicine.** If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

CONSUMPTION

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

FREE $85 solid GOLD WATCH Sold for $200 within 12 months. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free and after you have kept them in your home for 12 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property; it is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $5000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 813, PORTLAND, MAINE.

OH! MY HEAD.

The pain from Neuralgia and its companion disease Rheumatism is excruciating. Thousands who could be quickly cured are needlessly suffering. Ath-lo-pho-ros will do for others what it did for the following parties:

Williamsport, Ind., Oct. 8, 1887.
Having been afflicted with neuralgia for the past four years, and trying almost everything, but in vain, I finally heard of Athlophoros. After taking one bottle I found it to be helping me, and after taking four bottles of Athlophoros and one of Pills, I found that I was entirely well. I think the medicine is positively a sure cure.
CHAUNCEY B. REDDICK.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Dec. 26, 1887.
I have used Athlophoros in my family and find it to be the greatest medicine for neuralgia in existence, and having had its fangs fastened upon me for the past 30 years I know whereof I speak. MRS. JULIA CHILTON.

☞ Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of said court on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1888, under an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penna., entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "Tusseyville Band." The character and object whereof is to promote and cultivate the science of music, and practicing and performing instrumental music, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.
J. C MEYER.
1oct3t Solicitor.

WANTED——AGENTS

TO SOLICIT ORDERS

For our Choice and Hardy Nursery Stock. Steady work for energetic, temperate men. Salary and expenses, or commission if preferred. The business quickly and easily learned. Satisfaction guaranteed to customers and agents. Write immediately for terms. State age. Address
R. G. CHASE & CO.,
Dec8 1430 South Penn Square, Philad., Pa.

Peirce College of Business.

RECORD BUILDING,
No. 917-919 Chestnut St
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Morning and Afternoon Sessions every Weekday except Saturday.
Night Sessions, Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

AT the beginning of the twenty fourth (24) year, the Principal desires to express his deep sense of thankfulness for generous support in the past, and to solicit a continuance of that preference and good will he has so long enjoyed.
He respectfully begs leave to assure patrons that he has arranged a course of study for the present year by which young men and women can the more readily acquire the increased qualification and broader knowledge now demanded by business men and merchants.
He has again created new positions, and still further increased the staff of instructors, by which means he confidently expects to impart a larger amount of knowledge of commercial sciences without any appreciable increase in the length of time needed to complete the course of study.
Eleven hundred and eighty-eight (1188) Students in attendance last year.
Ladies and gentlemen may enroll at any time, and will be charged only from the date of beginning their studies. Office now open.
Office open after September 1st on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings till 9.
Call or write for circular or commencement proceedings.
THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A.
feb23 Principal and Founder.

NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a milliner shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.
The patronage of the public is solicited All are invited.
p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

AGENTS WANTED!

To canvas for one of the Largest, Oldest Established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY, Established 1846.
W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y.
Aug25t4

DESCHER'S GUN STORE.

GUNS, REVOLVERS. AMMUNITION
Etc., Etc.

A good stock of new guns just received at Deschner's Great Central Gun Works, Bellefonte, such as Double B. L. Shot Guns, Double B L. Rifle and Shot Gun.
Single Rifles, B. L. from $2.57 to $12.
Single B. L. Shot Guns from $4 to $9.

Guns for the Farmer, the Sporting Man, and the Occasional Hunter.

—o—

-V-E-R-Y C-H-E-A-P.

CALL AT THE GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORKS, BELLEFONTE.

——Mr. George W. Vonada, the well known thresherman, of Madisonburg informs the farmers that he will be ready to thresh their crops in good shape and respectfully solicits a trial. 3m

SALESMEN WANTED

To canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)
Chase Brothers Company, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

WOMEN POLITICIANS.

The Old W. C. T. U. Ticket Again Elected.

MASCULINE METHODS USED.

Fair Wirepullers Seen in Every Nook and Corner Discussing Candidates—Many Interesting Scenes and Speeches in Yesterday's Proceedings.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The fifteenth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union began yesterday morning in the Metropolitan Opera house. There were about 400 delegates present, representing every state in the Union. Over fifty American flags hung from the boxes and tiers. The stage was decorated with banners appropriately inscribed with words familiar to temperance workers.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the devotional exercises, led by Mrs. S. M. J. Henry, of Illinois, chairman of the evangelistic board, were conducted.

After the prayer the popular president of the W. C. T. U., Miss Frances E. Willard, called the meeting to order. In a short speech she stated the objects of the convention, and called upon all the delegates to render all the assistance in their power in carrying on the work of the meeting.

At the evening session the house was crowded, despite a pouring rain. It was estimated that 5,000 women were in the building.

President Willard called the convention to order. Mrs. J. T. Mills, of New Jersey, conducted the opening exercises. Mayor Hewitt's appearance on the stage aroused a demonstration. The mayor was introduced by Miss Willard as a "great and good man," and made a felicitous speech, welcoming the ladies to New York, eulogizing their work, declaring his opinion that the world is getting better every day, announcing himself as a friend of temperance, regardless of his need of votes just now, and crediting the women with most of the good that was being and had been done in the world. His honor was liberally applauded.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk responded to loud calls of his name and made a strong speech, though he is almost ill.

Ex-Governor St. John then made a brief speech, which was greatly applauded. Professor Samuel Dickie, of the executive committee of the Prohibition party, also spoke. The last and undoubtedly the best speech of the evening was made by Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, president of the W. C. T. U. of Michigan, whose beauty, eloquence and logic captured the hearts and minds of all present as she outlined and championed the purposes of the W. C. T. U. The meeting adjourned at 11.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Sunday services of the Women's Christian Temperance union attracted a large audience at the Metropolitan Opera house yesterday. President Willard opened the morning meeting with prayer at 10:30, and Mrs. Elizabeth Greenwood, of Brooklyn, preached an interesting sermon. The afternoon meeting was addressed by Mrs. Francis L. Swift, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Kate Bushnell, of Illinois; Dr. Mary Allen, of New York; Mrs. C. H. Harris, of New York; Miss Willard and Mrs. Ramig. In the evening Rev. Anna H. Shaw, of Illinois, and Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, spoke. A large portion of the day's addresses were devoted to the question of social purity and the White Cross society's work.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The women of the Women's Christian Temperance Union convention yesterday emulated the example of the sterner sex when election is in order. All through the opening exercises the fair wirepullers were in little groups throughout the lobby talking for their pet candidates with all the zeal of second term politicans. The woman who offered the opening prayer (which the lobbyists did not hear), petitioned that the spirit of truth might descend and abide in the hearts of the reporters.

When the ballots cast for the president were counted it was found that Miss Willard had received an almost unanimous re-election, 369 out of the 400 ballots being cast for her. Two ladies led her back to her chair, and the whole convention rose to greet her. Over 4,000 dainty white signals fluttered from boxes, parquet and balconies, which display was followed by the clapping of twice as many kidded palms.

In the afternoon session Mrs. C. B. Buell, of Chicago, was re-elected corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, of Ohio, was re-elected recording secretary; Mrs. Esther Pugh, of Chicago, was re-elected treasurer. Mrs. Pugh selected Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of Maine, her present assistant, to retain that place.

How Mr. Betts Received the Burglar.

FAIRFIELD, Conn., Oct. 22.—The burglar alarm in Mr. Betts' house rang, warning him that burglars were robbing his store. He immediately arose, and, taking his gun, went to his store. He found a man on the outside with a wagon, in which he was loading goods passed to him by some person inside. As he approached the burglar warned him to keep away or he would shoot. Betts, however, leveled his own gun and fired twice, both shots taking effect. He then rushed on the burglar and clubbed him with the stock of the gun. The wounded burglar was then loaded into a wagon and taken to the Bridgeport police station, where his wounds were examined and pronounced fatal. It was learned that the burglar was Charles Carey, of Philadelphia.

An Auger Hole that Netted $50,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 20.—The ingenious method by which the big wheat steal was accomplished has been explained. Holcomb, who took most of the wheat, substituted a board with an auger hole in it for one in the chutes, and as the wheat rushed to the bin a large quantity fell through the auger hole into Holcomb's bin, which was located below the large elevator. When he obtained a sufficient quantity he loaded it in a car and hauled it away. He divided with his confederates, but his share is supposed to be at least $50,000. D. C. Moak, one of those implicated in the steal, writes that he will not return to Minneapolis.

The World's Potato Crop.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18.—The New England Homestead has full returns of the potato crop of the world, and says the yield in New England is fair average, in New York below average, in the west not a full crop, in the provinces, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, large, in Europe very short. The Homestead says farmers are inclined to hold their potatoes for better prices, but it advises them not to do so. The price is now about sixty cents per bushel, and The Homestead thinks the advance will be very gradual and not over seventy-five cents will be reached.

Mr. Barry Expelled.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—A statement of T. B. Barry's connection with and expulsion from the Knights of Labor has been prepared for the members of the order by General Master Workman Powderly and General Secretary Hayes.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Short Paragraphs Chronicling All Important Happenings.

St. Paul's winter carnival will be held from Jan. 23 to Feb. 1.

A clergyman named Keith, of Waldo, Ark., shot and killed Joseph Garrett, a farmer, in a quarrel.

Treasurer Fritz, of the Hermantown, Minn., school district, was robbed of $2,000 by four highwaymen.

The Whitechapel mystery is still deep as ever. The police continue their fruitless efforts, without having so far obtained the shadow of a clew.

A new oil well on the Campbell farm, near Clarion, Pa., is producing 6,000 barrels a day. This is the greatest strike on record.

The Lotus club, of New York, gave M. Coquelin, the French comedian, a reception Saturday night. Many notable New Yorkers were present.

President Cleveland has declined all of the many invitations he has received to visit fairs, and review parades, except that for the business men's parade in New York next Saturday evening.

Another street car riot occurred in Chicago Saturday night. A car was badly wrecked and the driver roughly used. Four rioters were arrested.

The London Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: "The holy office is about to issue a decree instructing the bishops in America to obtain from the leaders of the Knights of Labor verbal declarations as to the innocuousness of the order."

The president has approved the acts changing the time for the meeting of the electors for president and vice president, and the act making an appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law.

Captain of Police Hayes, of Crookston, Me., was murdered on the street by a tramp in revenge for being arrested while drunk.

William Means, president of the late Metropolitan bank of Cincinnati, is a physical and mental wreck. His family wish to clear him in the eyes of the world, and so they have resolved to pay every dollar of the losses of the bank attributable in any way to him.

The Sioux Indian chiefs have returned west from Washington without agreeing to the government proposition. Fourteen of the seventy-six voted in favor of it.

The twenty-nine Chinamen who sailed from Alaska for Port Townsend, W. T., have been denied admission on the ground that the vessel sailed through British waters en route, although it did not touch at any port.

Miss Krause, of Philadelphia, has brought suit against the Athletic Baseball club for damages. While walking on a street along side the ground a foul ball was knocked over the fence and struck her on the breast. Her physicians say either an abscess or cancerous growth is resulting, and a delicate operation will soon be necessary.

City Marshal Thomas, of Cisco, Tex., slandered Editor Congrove's wife, and when upbraided by the latter, who is a very small man, chased him into his office. The editor procured a pistol and returned to the street and demanded a retraction. Thomas refused, and Congrove fired and shattered Thomas' left arm so that it had to be amputated at the shoulder.

The pope has sent his photograph set in diamonds to Emperor William.

Matilda Collins, aged 18, murdered Betsy Harkins, aged 8, by stabbing her fifteen times, at Chambers, La.

Mr. Blaine spoke to 3,000 people in Buffalo Monday night, devoting most of his speech to the Mills bill.

The brig Charles E. Sharks cleared for St. Louis, on the west coast of Africa, with a cargo of lumber, ice and provisions. An attempt is to be made to develop New England trade in a hitherto untried region.

While trying to drive a cow off the track at Chattanooga Mrs. Thayer was struck by a train and killed.

The purser of the steamer Wilmington, which arrived at Tacoma, W. T., was arrested for smuggling $300 worth of opium.

J. H. Berryman and J. H. Fliedell, two lumbermen, at Wolfe Tone mine, Leadville Colo., were dashed to death Sunday by falling 800 feet down a shaft in the mine.

Edward Gallup, assistant general manager of the Lake Shore railroad, died at Cleveland of pneumonia.

Rev. Pardee Butler, a Christian minister who arrived in Atchison, Kan., in 1855, died there Sunday. He was set afloat in the Missouri river on a log soon after his arrival because he would not sign a petition requesting a certain man to leave town. He was rescued after a perilous ride.

The collector of customs at San Francisco has received a telegram from Washington ordering him to prevent the landing of Chinese in transit.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Money closed at 2½ per cent. The highest rate was 2½ and the lowest 1 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 4.84½@4.88½; actual rates, 4.84@4.84½ for 60 days and 4.88@4.88¼ for demand. Governments closed steady: currency 6s, 121¾ bid; 4s, coup., 127¾ bid; 4½s, do., 108¼ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 114@117; Union land grants, 103@106 Union sinking funds, 119@122; Centrals, 113@116

The stock market opened strong, a majority of the active stocks showing advances of ½ to ¾ per cent. It was not so active after 12 o'clock, but its tone was firmer, and prices recovered somewhat. The final figures, however, were ½ to 2⅝ per cent. lower than those of Saturday night. The sales for the day amounted to 359,88 shares.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—FLOUR—Closed dull and lower; fine grades of winter, $3@3.50; do. spring, $2.75@3.25; superfine winter, $3.65@4; do. spring, $3.25@3.75; city mill extra, $5.15@5.50, for West Indies. Southern flour closed dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Options were active, irregular and firm. In the early dealings December advanced 3c., but subsequently lost a portion of it. The advance was not attended with any undue excitement, and the market closed firm at ⅝@1⅝c. advance. Spot lots closed dull, but firm. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at $1.16@1.17; No. 2 do., $1.10½; extra red, $1.13@1.14; No. 3 red winter, $1; No. 1 white, $1 12@1.14; No. 2 red winter Oct., $1.09½; do., Nov., $1.10½; do., Dec., $1.12½ do., Jan., $1.13⅝.

CORN—Options were dull and weak, closing ½@⅝c. lower. Spot lots closed active, but easier. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 50¼c.; No. 2 mixed, Nov., 50¼c.; do., Dec., 51¾c.; do., Jan., 49c.

OATS—Options were dull, but firm, closing ¼c. higher. Spot lots closed firm. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 40c.; No. 2 do., 34c.; No. 1 mixed, 31c.; No. 2 do., 30¼c.; No. 2 mixed, Oct. 30¼c.; do., Nov., 30¾c.; do., Dec., 31¾c.

RYE—Dull.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull; new mess, $16.25@16.75.

LARD—Closed dull; Nov. sold at $8.90; Dec., $8.52@8.54; Jan., $8.50@8.54.

SUGAR—Raw dull and nominal. Refined steady; cut loaf and crushed, 8¼c.; cubes and powdered 7¾c.; granulated, 7⅛c.; confectioners' A, 7⅛c.; white extra C, 6⅞c.; C, 6 13-16@6¾c.; yellow, 6⅛@6¼c.

BUTTER—Firm; western creamery, 25@26½c.; eastern do., 25@26½c.

CHEESE—Steady; New York cheddar factory, 10¾@11c.; Ohio flat, 10@10½c.

EGGS—Dull; eastern firsts, 22@23½c.; western firsts, 19@20c.; Canadian firsts, 21½@22.

COTTON—Spot closed dull; middling uplands, 9¾c.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, Robert Cooke, Jr., High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in said county of Centre,

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1888,

(being the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November) at which time the following officers will be elected, to wit:

Thirty persons for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

One person for Congress to represent the 28th District of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Representatives for the county of Centre.

One person for Coroner for the county of Centre.

Two persons for Jury Commissioner for the county of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, west precinct, at the public house of Thomas Edmunds, in Aaronsburg.

For the township of Haines, east precinct, at the school house in Woodward.

For the township of Half Moon at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the borough of Centre Hall at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Potter, north precinct, at the public house of D. J. Meyer, in Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter, south precinct, at the public house of —— Burris, in Potters Mills.

For the township of Gregg, northern precinct, at Murray's school house.

For the township of Gregg, southern precinct, at the private house owned by J. B. Fisher, in Penn Hall.

For the township of College at the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, old precinct, at the schoolhouse at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, new precinct, at the schoolhouse in Baileyville.

For the township of Harris in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton at the house of Peter Murray.

For the north ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the south ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the west ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Benner at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Spring at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker in the school house at Hubler's.

For the township of Howard at the schoolhouse in the borough of Howard.

For the borough of Howard in the schoolhouse in the borough of Howard

For the townsaip of Rush, northern precinct, at the Cold Stream schoolhouse.

For the township of Rush, southern precinct, at the Powelton school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, east precinct, at the school house in Snow Shoe town.

For the township of Snow Shoe, west precinct, at the Moshannon school house.

For the township of Marion at the house of Joel Kling in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, south precinct, at the Central school house.

For the township of Boggs, northern precinct, at the public school house known as "Walker's school house."

For the township of Huston at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Penn at the public house of R. V. Shaffer at Coburn.

For the borough of Millheim at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said borough.

For the township of Liberty at the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth at the schoolhouse in Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside at the schoolhouse of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin at the school house of Robert Mann.

For the township of Union at the new school house in the borough of Unionville.

For the borough of Unionville at the new school house in said borough.

For the first ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the Wheelmen's Club House at corner of Beaver and Second streets.

For the second ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the Public Building at the corner of North, Centre and Presque Isle streets.

For the third ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the store of William Hess at the corner of Spruce and Ninth streets.

NOTICE is hereby given: "That all persons, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold an office of appointment of any profit or trust under the government of the United States or of this state, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this state, or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district: and also that every member of congress and of the state legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law capable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

TICKETS TO BE VOTED.

The qualified electors will take notice of the following acts of Assembly, approved the 12th day of March, 1866: An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That the qualified electors for the several counties of the Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of judges of courts voted for and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers to be voted for and shall be labeled "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the officers voted for, including the office of Senator and members of Assembly, if voted for, and be labeled "County;" and one ticket shall embrace the names of all the township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the borough officers voted for and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes;

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the One Hundred and Twelfth year of the Independence of the United states.

ROBERT COOKE, JR.,
Sheriff of Centre County.

A FINE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE Heirs of the estate of Catherine Stover, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, OCT. 27, a fine farm near Penns Cave, Gregg twp., containing 71 acres, more or less, nearly all clear. Thereon erected a 2-story dwelling house, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. A spring of never failing water is near the house, and an orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is in a high state of cultivation.
At the same time and place will be offered a tract of Timberland, containing 52 acres. This tract is well set with pine, oak and chestnut.
Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale at 2 p. m, THE HEIRS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre County, to hear and determine the exceptions filed to the account of the Admr's. of the Estate of Charles Ripka, late of Gregg Township, deceased, and make distribution of the balance found due, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 16th of October next, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
E. M. BLANCHARD,
27sep Auditor.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob S. Shaffer, dec'd late of Gregg twp. having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
M. L. RISHEL,
4oct6t Administrator, Farmers Mills

WOODLAND COAL

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—leaves no cinder—for sale at the Centre Hall roller mill. Best fuel for summer.
4t

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE, BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required.) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Aug. 5, 1888

		WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25	p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30	a m
"	"	Montandon	5 36	a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10	a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58	a m
"	"	Renovo	8 55	a m
"	arr at	Erie	3 58	p m
Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.				
NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10	a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12	a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10	a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10	p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40	a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25	a m
"	"	Montandon	1 14	a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 15	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 30	p m
"	"	Renovo	4 30	p m
"	"	Kane	8 35	p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45	p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54	p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02	p m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00	p m
		(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40	a m
"	"	Montandon	9 37	a m
"	"	Williamsport	10 40	a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 34	a m
"	arrives	Renovo	12 30	p m
		EASTWARD.		
SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05	a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15	a m
"	"	Montandon	9 17	a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30	a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15	p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25	a m
"	"	Renovo	10 20	a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15	a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20	p m
"	"	Montandon	1 22	p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13	p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50	p m
RENOVO ACC'N	leaves	Renovo	4 05	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 05	p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 20	p m
"	"	Montandon	7 23	p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30	p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25	a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE	MAIL leaves	Erie	3 00	p m
"	"	Renovo	11 00	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 58	p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25	a m
"	"	Montandon	2 27	a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25	a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

"Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.			Eastward.		
P M	A. M.	A. M. STATIONS.	A M	P. M.	P M
3 30	10 15	5 50 Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
3 40	10 25	6 15 Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35
1 48		6 24 Biehl	8 51		5 26
1 55		6 30 Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 05		6 41 Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56 Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 05 Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 03		7 40 Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52 Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58 Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10 Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
3 45		8 18 Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25 Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 00		8 33 Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42 Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48 Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52 Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59 Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09 Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14 Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20 Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a.m, 6.00 p m and 7.30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Pas'ger Ag't

THREE MORE HARVEST EXCURSIONS

TO
MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, MONTANA,

TUESDAY, { SEPT. 25TH. / OCT. 9TH AND 23D.
VIA THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry.
FROM
St. Paul & Minneapolis
AT RATES
CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE!
Less than One Cent per Mile.

No round trip rate being more than TWENTY DOLLARS including GREAT FALLS, HELENA and BUTTE, MONTANA.
Persons desiring to take a trip through Northern Minnesota, Dakota or Montana for the purpose of looking over the country, or with the idea of selecting a new home within the boundaries of the GRANDEST WHEAT BELT IN THE WORLD, and an agricultural country suitable for diversified farming, dairy and stock purposes, will do well to take advantage of these rates.
PALACE SLEEPING AND BUFFET CARS,
FREE COLONIST SLEEPERS.
For maps and information apply to your home ticket agent, to any agent of the company, or
F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
St. Paul, Minn.

——Since Mr. Frank Herlacher has left town he has placed in my hands his father's well known Salve, where it can be had at the former prices.
J. D. MURRAY,
Druggist.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,

opposite the Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

The New Garman House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

IRVIN HOUSE,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.
S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

BUSH HOUSE.

W R Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
26june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
☞ Free Buss to and from all trains. ☜
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8jun
G. B BRANDON, Prop.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.

D. J. MEYER, Prop'r.
FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.
Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducement to those visiting thecity for business or pleasure.
Your patronage respectfully solicited
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor

CAMERON HOUSE,

Corner Second and Market Sts.
FORD & ZERFING, PROPRIETORS,
LEWISBURG, PA.
Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor. Free Bus to all Trains. aug22'88

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Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa.
Office in Conrad building, opposite Brockerhoff House. jan19tf

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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,

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Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

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Centre Hall, Pa.,
Dealer in DRUGS, popular Patent Medicines Whiskey, Brandy, Wine, and Holland Gin kept and sold for medicinal purposes only. Store open every day in the week. may

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,

BELLEFONTE, PENN

MURDERED AND ROBBED

Paymaster M'Clure and Stable Boss Flanagan

SHOT DEAD IN THE WOODS, NEAR WILKESBARRE.—TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TAKEN.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 19.—A most daring murder and robbery occurred this morning a few miles from here on the Wilkesbarre Mountain. Paymasters John B. McClure and Stable Boss Hugh Flanagan, of Philadelphia, and their horse were shot dead and a sum of money amounting to $12,000 in their possession was taken by the murderers. The murdered men were on their way to pay the workmen on McFadden's new branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, between Mill Creek and Laurel Run. They were riding along in a buggy through a strip of woods to the place where the payments were to be made when the highwaymen stepped out of the woods, and, crying "halt!" they shot the horse dead and also both the paymasters. The money was in a box. The robbers fled at once for parts unknown. The daring act has caused a great deal of excitement here, and all efforts are being made by police, detectives and citizens to capture the villains.

The bodies of J. B. McClure and Flanagan were discovered about a quarter to 11 o'clock by Contractor McFadden, of Philadelphia, who was coming from his office at Juniper creek, about a mile and a half from the scene of the tragedy.

He first saw the empty buggy and the horse bleeding from gun-shot wounds. He next discovered McClure below the wheels quite dead and with bullet holes in his head. McFadden then returned to his office for his foreman, and the two went to the scene of the tragedy.

Both armed themselves. On reaching the lonely spot they found Flanagan's body lying alongside the road. He had been shot in the head. The money, $11.000 in currency and $1000 in specie, which had been carried in a leather satchel, was gone. This money had been drawn out of the Wyoming National Bank, of this city, at 10 o'clock, this morning. Both McClure and Flanagan, his companion, were well armed. It is thought they were shot from ambush.

Great excitement prevails. One of a party of Hungarians, driving furiously through the upper part of this city this afternoon, fell out of the wagon and was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the tragedy. He gave the name of John Robbins, and said that he and his companions were on their way from Plymouth to the railroad depot. All were drunk, and it is not likely that they are the assassins. Local detectives and policemen are out, and telegrams concerning the assassination have been sent to all points.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 19.—Shortly aftes the Wyoming National Bank opened this morning Mr. McClure, accompanied by his assistant, Hugh Flanagan, called at the bank and drew from that institution $12,000, which had been sent from Philadelphia to the bank by Contractor James McFadden a few days ago. The money handed to McClure, and placed in a satchel, was made up in the following manner: In $50 bills, $2000; in $20 bills, $3500; in $10 bills, $3000; in $5 bills, $2000; in $1 and $2 bills, $1155; in 25 and 50 cent pieces, $300; in dimes, $25; in nickels, $10; in pennies, $10. Leaving Wilkesbarre about 10 o'clock McClure and Flanagan drove to Miner's Mills, where they turned off upon a rough mountain road. About a mile from the town is a lonely place, the road being bordered with pine trees and brush. Here, it is probably, they encountered the robbers, who stepped out on either side of the road, as if to let them pass. As they did so, the robbers fired three shots at Flanagan, one bullet passing through his heart, another shot passed through his neck and out between the shoulders, and a third shot struck him between the left eye and ear. Another robber, meantime, was firing at McClure, but, as two bullet holes in a pine tree indicate, they failed to take effect, and the horse ran away. When it had gone about 100 feet, Flanagan fell from the buggy to the ground. Two more shots were then fired at McClure, taking effect in his back, when he too fell, but caught on to the step and was dragged nearly half a mile. Another shot was fired at McClure which entered his left eye and tore off the top of his head. When the robbers came to Flanagan's body they struck him on the forehead, crushing his skull. As McClure's horse was a spirited one it was impossible for the first two robbers to overtake him, but a third party was in wait at the top of the hill, who shot the horse as he came up. Five other shots were fired into the horse's head, The robbers then took from the buggy the valise containing the money and escaped into the woods. Within 10 minutes Contractor McFadden came down from the railroad camp and found the horse standing, still alive, and McClure's dead body under the buggy. McFadden drove back to the camp, secured aid, and again drove down. They then discovered that a murder and robbery had been committed, and driving down the road they found Flanagan's body. Coming to town they gave the alarm, and soon the country was swarming with officers and volunteers. Arrests have been made, but they are not the parties wanted. The robbers were armed with breech-loading rifles. Flanagan was 50 years old, and quite well to do. McClure was 25 years of age, his home being at Downingtown, Chester county, Pa., where his mother and two sisters reside.

Detectives O'Brien and Hefferman returned at a late hour this evening from the search for the robbers, and express the opinion that the murder was the work of Hungarians or Italians. They have telegraphed to the officials of New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia and Baltimore, requesting them to keep a close watch on all departing passengers and to search suspicious characters for money of the denominations given above.

An inquest was held on the bodies by the coroner this evening at 7 o'clock. The testimony taken was of no importance except as to the suspicious actions of a young Italian whose name is withheld at present, and who was a clerk for the boarding master at the works. He had been at Mill Creek Station this morning acting in a peculiar manner, inquiring at the depot the running of trains, &c. The inquest was then adjourned. The detectives have arrested the Italian, but he was allowed to go later on, as he promised to aid them in finding the murderers. He is now being shadowed at every step, and it is believed he knows something about the affair.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ONE MAN KILLED AND EIGHT INJURED.—CARELESS ORDERS ISSUED BY A TRAIN MASTER.

CARLISLE, Pa., Oct. 18.—About half-past 9 o'clock this morning a terrible railroad accident occurred on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, two miles east of Shippensburg. Two passenger trains, having on board about 500 passengers for the Hagerstown Fair, collided. Both trains were running subject to orders. Near where the accident occurred was a long siding. The train going east, in charge of conductor George Bowman, had an order to pass the train going west, and the train going west had an order to pass the train going east at Shippensburg, and when on the curve the crash took place. The engineers whistled "down brakes" and reversed their engines, and jumped to save their lives.

Charles Bitner, of Harrisburg, baggage agent, was crushed and died a few minutes after. He leaves a wife and seven children.

the wounded were:

Alexander Linn, conductor, of Harrisburg, dangerously cut in the head, and in a critical condition.

George Bowman, conductor, of Carlisle, severe cut in the face, head and legs and otherwise injured.

William Hyssong, engineer of Chambersburg, arm broken and other injuries.

Jacob Fuller, engineer, of Martinsburg W. Va., arm and leg broken.

W. H. Cook, news agent, of Shenandoah county, Va., leg and arm cut.

Harman Brinkman, mail agent, Chambersburgh, cut in leg and hip dislocated.

—— Ramer, route agent, Gettysburg, slightly injured.

Mme. Stelle Long, the pianist with the Hungary Gypsy Quartette, of New York, slightly injured.

It is impossible to say yet on whom the blame will fall, but enough is known to show that it was due to a careless order issued by the train master at Chambersburg. The matter will be investigated to-morrow by the Coroner.

RECIPROCITY.

PROSPECTS FOR SUCH A STATE OF AFFAIRS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

WINNEPEG, Oct, 18.—John White, member of the House of Commons, and a prominent man in the Conservative party, said to-day that he had learned from the Dominion Government that arrangements would be made this coming session which would relieve the country of the tariff on manufactured and other articles. If the American Government grants bonding privileges to the people of these Western Provinces who desire to ship the products of their country through the United States, in return the Dominion was going to extend the same courtesy to the States in the matter of fish. He thought that, notwithstanding the provisions of the treaty of 1818, the Dominion Government would offer the Americans the privilege of sending their fish through Canadian territory in bond. Such concession would be of interesting value to the States, as instead of taking their catch away round to some port in Massachusetts, fishermen could land it at Halifax, send it through by rail and return to their fishing. For these privileges he was confident the American Government would propose reciprocity in natural products and manufactures. If this was done, he did not think either Government would decline the offer, even though manufactures were added. It was his opinion that full reciprocity between the two countries would soon be accomplished.

A Persian Fable.

A rat, says a Persian Æsop, seeing a cat approaching, and finding no avenue of escape, went boldly up to her and said: "Madam, I have just swallowed a large dose of bane, and in accordance with the instructions upon the label have come out of my hole to die. Will you kindly direct me to a spot where my corpse will prove peculiarly offensive." "Since you are so ill," replied the cat, "I will myself transport you to a spot which I think will suit." So saying she stuck her teeth through the nape of his neck and trotted away with him. This was more than he had bargained for, and he squeaked shrilly with the pain. "Ah," said the cat, "a rat who knows he has but a few minutes to live never makes a fuss about a little agony. I don't think, my fine fellow, you have taken poison enough to hurt either you or me." So she made a meal of him. If this fable does not teach that rats get no profit by lying I should be pleased to know what in the name of common sense or uncommon sense it does teach.

Ancient Roman Amusements.

The latest book on Roman society under the Cæsars shows that the Romans, for example, were not unacquainted with fly fishing, used dumb bells before bathing, played at "kiss in the ring," "dressed for dinner," had cheap editions of the classics, and paid their jockeys better than their schoolmasters.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Napoleon and Omer Bemier were drowned on the 15th, by the upsetting of a boat in the St. Lawrence river, near L'Islet, Quebec, William Rue, aged 82 years, a wealthy farmer, was killed by a Pennsylvania Railroad train, near Jamesburg, New Jersey, on the 15th.

—William B. Smith, the Erie Railway freight house cashier, at Mansfield, Ohio, who absconded a week ago with about $2000 of the company's money, has been arrested in Tyrone, Penna.

—Thomas Cullen and James O'Brien were fatally injured by an explosion of dualin at the Knickerbocker colliery at Shenandoah, Penna., on the morning of the 16th. A boiler in the Ypsilanti Paper Company's mill at Ypsilanti, Michigan, burst on the morning of the 16th, killing John Slawson and injuring Frank Sinkler. About $25,000 damage was done to the building. The boiler of an engine exploded on a farm near Highland, Illinois, on the evening of the 15th, killing Christian Rafferman and injuring four others severely. Several men were on the 16th imprisoned in the Braastoo mine, near Milwaukee, by a falling rock. A rescuing party at once set to work to release them.

—Joseph McGrath and C. A. Swenson were burned under falling rock in the Winthrop mine, at Ispeming, Michigan, on the 16th. Swenson was got out alive, but it was found that McGrath, who was badly injured, would die before he could be extricated.

—Miss Mamie Carroll was assaulted in Troy, on the evening of the 14th, by "Dan" Sheehan, a notorious ruffian. She was kicked in the abdomen, and it is feared she will die. Sheehan was arrested. At Waco, Texas, on the evening of the 13th, Charles W. West, Secretary and Manager, killed Charles Moran, Vice President of the Waco Farm Confederation. West was the son of a New York banker. At Waterloo, Indiana, on the 13th, Willis Jarvis, aged 13 years, shot and dangerously, if not fatally, waunded four-year-old Kate Kelly. He pointed a revolver at her, and telling he her would shoot, discharged it, and the bullet entered her head. At Marysville, nine miles west of Harrisburg, Penna., on the evening of the 13th, John Harold shot Noah Sharp twice, inflicting dangerous wounds. Domestic trouble was the cause.

—While Mrs. William Morgan was sitting in her house near Donaldson, Penna., on the afternoon of the 14th, with her six-months-old infant in her lap, her six-year-old son, Willie, pointed a gun at her. The weapon went off, filling the heads and shoulders of both mother and infant with shot. Both are in a critical condition.

—Mrs. William Morse, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, who was confined in an insane hospital, was found on the morning of the 15th by her husband in a room adjoining their bedchamber, in her night clothing enveloped in flames. The flames were smothered, but the woman died in a few hours.

—W. E. Collier, manager of the Bank of British North America in St. John, New Brunswick, has been arrested at the instance of Walter H. Harrison, who alleges that Collier, after selling in London nearly $1,500,000 worth of Northern and Western Railway bonds, filed to account to Harrison for his share. An injunction has been issued against the transfer of the bonds, and Harrison now seeks to force an accounting. Collier gave $25,000 bail, and he will be permitted to go to Colorado for his health.

—Thirty-eight new cases of yellow fever and two deaths were reported on the 16th in Jacksonville.

There were three new cases of yellow fever in Decatur, Alabama, on the 16th.

—M. J. Horpman, who has been investigating the condition of the farmers in Ramsey county, Dakota, has returned to Minneapolis, Minnesota. He says there are 70 families who are absolutely destitute of food and fuel, and that something must be done for them immediately.

—In Boston, between 2 and 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th, W. N. Maynard, a jewelry broker of Brattle Square, locked up the place, having no clerk. Robbers then went to the place, took a brush and step ladder, whitewashed the outside of the windows to prevent passers by from looking in, and gained access to the store through the front door transom. Seven trays of gold and silver watches and diamonds were carried off, the plunder being valued at nearly $1500. The Weeks block, at North Haverhill, New Hampshire, occupied as a store by N. C. Wright and by the post-office, was entered by burglars on the evening of the 16th. Both safes were blown open and their contents carried off. The burglars then set fire to the building, and it, with the residence of Mr. Weeks, near-by, was destroyed.

—James Rowe, who lives in Mahomet, Illinois, accused his son George, 18 years old, with stealing cigars from a show case on the 16th. A quarrel resulted, and the father threw a scale weight at his son, who thereupon drew a revolver and shot his father in the neck. It is thought the wound will prove fatal. The family of Abel Olsen, near Ellsworth, Wisconsin, were poisoned on the 16th. One child is dead and others are dangerously ill. Foul play is suspected. William Winscott shot and killed Rick Burrill in Barnstown, Indiana, on the evening of the 16th. They had been at enmity for some time.

—When a train from Weehawken reached a point in the West Point tunnel where the roof is being repaired, on the evening of the 16th, a large mass of rock and earth came down on the baggage and express cars, crushing them and suddenly stopping the train. Nobody was injured. The damage to the tunnel is great, and it will be fully a week before it can be used. The tunnel runs under the parade ground of the United States Military Academy which is 130 feet above. The cave is beneath Gallows Hollow, and there the surface of the ground, for the diameter of 50 feet in extent, sank down 30 feet.

—Samantha Streeter a widow, living near Jackson, Michigan, was robbed of $1150 in cash on the evening of the 15th. Having no faith in banks, she turned her earnings into gold and kept it in her pantry, The burglars got in through the pantry window.

—L. H. Sloanaker, cashier in the Chicago and Northwestern freight office in Sioux City, Iowa, disappeared on the 13th, and a shortage of $3200 has been discovered in his accounts.

—The Ravenswood Bank, in Ravenswood, West Virginia, was raided by a gang of boys on the evening of the 17th, and robbed of about $400. They could not get into the safe, so took the money in tin boxes in the vault.

—Samuel S. Hopkins, an aged man claiming to be from Philadelphia, was committed in Baltimore, on the 18th, on the charge of passing counterfeit money. When arrested some $40 in notes was found upon him. Hopkins, as shown by the evidence, would cut from a $2 bill the figure 2 and paste it over the figure 1 on a $1 bill, and, it is supposed, would supply the hole in the $2 bill with the figure 5 from a $5 bill. As these bills have each two of these figures on them the prisoner could make no note double itself. He is said to have passed this money upon several persons.

—William Stern, aged 32 years, was shot and beaten by John Frythal, near the Falls of French creek, in Chester, Penna., on the evening of the 17th, and so badly injured that he died soon after. Jealousy was the cause. Policemen Thompson and Powell attempted to arrest a man named Murphy, charged with robbery, in Moorhead, Minnesota, on the 17th. Murphy shot and killed Policeman Powell, and was then shot in the neck and mortally wounded by Policeman Thompson.

—Two passenger trains on the Cumberland Valley Railroad collided on a curve near Shippensburg, Penna., on the morning of the 18th. Charles Bitner, baggage master, was killed and eight others injured, Conductor Dinn, it is feared, fatally. The accident was caused by a disobedience of running orders on the part of Conductor Linn, of the west-bound train, which had on board about 300 passengers for the Hagerstown Fair. The mail car caught fire and considerable of the mail was destroyed.

—William Connell, a business man in Scranton, Penna., has been appointed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to make all arrangements toward an amicable settlement with persons representing relatives and friends of those killed and injured in the Mud Run disaster.

—Twenty-nine new cases of yellow fever and one death were reported on the 18th, in Jacksonville. There were 19 new cases of yellow fever in Fernandina, Florida, on the 18th. Two new cases of yellow fever have developed in Gainesville, and the fever has been declared epidemic. Four new cases of yellow fever and two deaths were reported on the 18th in Decatur, Alabama.

—Dennis Scanlan committed suicide at Newburgh, N. Y., on the 18th, by tying an iron coupling pin to his neck and jumping into the river. It turns out that the Count de Premio Real, Spanish Consul at Quebec, reported to have accidentally shot himself on the morning of the 17th, committed suicide. Cause—"his income was limited, while his expenditure was unlimited."

—H. M. Upham, agent of the Pacific Express Company at Coffeyville, Kansas on the 18th, received a package addressed to a party in Winfield and marked "Glass—handle with care." Mr. Upham took the package home for safe-keeping, and on the evening of the 18th, it exploded, tearing out one side of the building and dangerously wounding Mrs. Upham and her daughter. A clergyman named Keith and Joseph Garrett had a quarrell in Waldo, Arkansas, about the conduct of a public school. Garrett made an assault on Keith, who defended himself with a knife and inflicted wounds which caused the death of his antagonist. Isaac Van Dorn was assassinated by a negro named Nat Nathaniel, in Brazoria, Texas, on Tuesday night. On the morning of the 18th, citizens captured the murderer at Wharton and started with him to the Brazoria jail. On the way Nathaniel was taken by a mob and hanged.

—A hail storm, accompanied by a high gale, raged in the vicinity of Chicago on the evening of the 18th. Sharp flashes of lightning and thunder preceded the storm. The hailstones shattered street-lamps and electric light globes. The hot-house in the parks and those of florists were badly damaged. The rainfall amounted to almost an inch, and the hailstones were exceptionally large. At Racine, Wisconsin, on the 18th, a southeast gale prevailed, accompanied by lightning and rain,

—At Reaking, Pa., on the 19th the Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Klusewitz, victim of the disaster at St. Mary's Church on the 7th, rendered a verdict that the catastrophe was due to the unworkmanlike manner in which the work was done, and to the incompetency of Master Carpenter Cornelius Fink, and also censured Mathias Klusewitz, who superintended the work and who never had any experience in building.

—An express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran into an open switch near the depot, in Washington, Penna., on the morning of the 19th and was precipitated over a trestle a distance of ten feet. James Noonan, engineer, was killed, and William McAuliffe, the fireman, was probably fatally injured. In addition to these twenty-two others were injured, but none it is thought, dangerously.

—John Moscow, one of the victims of the Tamanend Railway disaster, died at the State Hospital, at Ashland, Penna., on the 19th. This makes a total of nine dead, and another man is said to be dying at the hospital. A despatch from Houma, Louisiana, says the boiler in the Woodlawn sugar house exploded on the 19th, killing one white man and three negroes, and injuring two other men.

—While Charles and William Weiler, miners, were digging their way through the snow from La Junta Basin, near Telluride, Colorado, on the 18th, a snow slide carried them 1500 feet down the mountain side. William dug himself out with a pocket knife and made his way to the town. A rescuing party, after two hours' hard work, found the dead body of Charles crushed under several hundred tons of snow and rocks.

—In Jacksonville on the 19th, there were 27 new cases and four deaths from yellow fever. The total cases to date number 3719 and the deaths 326. Twenty five new cases of yellow fever were reported in Fernandina on the 18th, but no deaths. Three new cases of fever and no deaths were reported on the 19th in Decatur, Alabama.

—F. J. Simpson, marine reporter at Mackinaw City, Michigan, fell out of his boat and was drowned on the evening of the 17th. He had been engaged in marine reporting at the Straits for 17 years.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 15th a message was received from the President vetoing a bill pensioning Mrs. Sarah Woodbridge, who has a second husband living. The joint resolution authorizing the executive departments to use articles in their possession for exhibition at the Paris Exposion was passed. The Tariff bill was taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Vest and Allison. Mr. Blair presented certain information gathered by the New York *Tribune* in connection with the question of union with Canada. The Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 16th, there being twenty Senators present, the consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed, and speeches were made by Messrs. Cockerill and Spooner. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 17th, Mr. George obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session. The Tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Teller spoke on the subject of the administration of the Treasury. When he had finished Mr. Allison offered a concurrent resolution for a recess of Congress from Saturday next until November 19th. After some discussion Mr. Morgan objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it went over. Mr. Morgan then spoke on the Tariff bill. Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 18th, the resolution for a recess from the 20th inst., to November 19th was taken up, and Mr. Brown offered a resolution for a final adjournment of the session at one o'clock on the 20th. After some discussion Mr. Allison accepted the resolution and it was passed without a division. The Tariff bill was discussed by Messrs. Aldrich, Frye, Teller, Eustis and Cockrell. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 19th, Mr. Blair asked action on the House bill in regard to the employment of army and navy bands, but Mr. Cockrell objected, and gave notice that no more bills should pass this session. After two recesses and a secret session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 15th, Mr. Oates, of Alabama, offered a resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at noon. In response to a question, the Speaker said that if a point of order were raised a quorum would be necessary to pass the resolution. Mr. Lanham then suggested that the resolution offered by Mr. Oates "in its preamble itself raised the point of no quorum," and the Speaker intimated that it could not be passed in its present shape. Adjourned.

In the House on the 16th, Mr. Oates called up the resolution for final adjournment on his 17th instant, and offered an amendment making the date the 18th. Mr. Sowden moved to make the date the 24th. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, moved to refer the resolution to the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, moved to postpone further consideration of the resolution until the 17th, which was agreed to—23 to 21. Leaves of absence for the remainder of the session were granted to Messrs. Oates, of Alabama, and Lanham, of Texas, and the House then adjourned.

In the House on the 17th twelve pension vetoes were presented and referred. Mr. Kilgore offered a resolution for final adjournment on the 20th inst. On motion of Mr. Richardson it was referred—yeas 19, nays 7—to the Ways and Means Committee, The House then adjoured.

In the House on the 19th, the Committee on Appropriations was authorized to sit during the vacation. The concurrent resolution from the Senate for final adjournment on the 20th was presented, and, after a long discussion on the tariff, was agreed to. Adjourned.

In the House on the 19th, Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, tried to call up the Senate bill for the reauditing of the account between the United States and Pennsylvania, but Mr. Turner, of Georgia objected. Another bill, which Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, wished to call up, was objected to by Mr. Kilgore, and the House adjourned.

Carlyle and His Cigar.

An English paper declares that "one of the saddest domestic tragedies in modern literature was largely due to no other cause than that Mrs. Carlyle had not learnt to like a cigar." Carlyle was leaving once for Scotland, in 1851, and went to his wife for a parting kiss with a lighted cigar in his mouth. She resented this. Though Carlyle constantly fell out with his wife, he never fell out with his mother, simply because the old lady had been brought up on tobacco, and mother and son always smoked their pipes of peace together in the kitchen.

He that hath a wife and child hath given hostages to fortune.

THE FISHERMAN'S SIGNS.

He Stoutly Denies That He is at All Superstitious.

"Next Sunday will be wet."

"How can you tell?"

"Wet Friday, wet Sunday, replied an old fisherman who was smoking a well colored meerschaum pipe and discussing a cup of strong, black coffee in an eating saloon. He was a typical fisherman. He had large, clear blue eyes, a bushy head of hair, and a hand as hard as a marlinspike. He stoutly denied that sailors were superstitious, and maintained that their reasonings were founded on fact and not fiction. No book for him. In spite of his denial, however, fishermen are probably the most superstitious class of people on earth.

"Just tell me something about a fisherman's life and his superstition," asked the reporter of the veteran.

"Fishermen don't have any superstitions, sir, and if they have they are far below those that you land lubbers are a prey to."

"You just now mentioned one; 'wet Friday, wet Sunday.'"

"That's no superstition; that's a fact and one you can't alter. I've grown old in the business, and as long as I can remember I've never seen a wet Friday that was not followed by a wet Sunday."

AN UNLUCKY DAY.

"Don't you think it superstitious not to go fishing on Friday? Why should you select that as being an unlucky day?"

"No, I don't. Just so long as fish have lived in the water and men have taken them out. Friday has been an unlucky day for our trade. You just try it and you'll find that I'm right."

"Why is it that you never allow whistling on board a fishing boat?"

"Because, my boy, it's calling on old Nick to make his appearance, and he always brings wind with him."

"Fishermen don't like to begin any undertaking on Monday. What's the reason of that superstition?"

"I told you a minute ago that it was not a superstition. The meaning of it is bad Monday, bad week."

"Now, if one of your shipmates should smash a looking glass on board ship you give up all hope of getting a good haul."

"Yes, sir; I never saw it fail yet, and I have seen a good many broken in my time, and just as sure as it occurred a gale came on and blew great guns, and we were compelled to run for shelter. If that failed, then we caught no fish. I've known men that had to go out of the business because they were always smashing things, and no one would sail with them. I dare say you would laugh at me if I told you that I got a good drubbing from a skipper under whem I once sailed because I shoved the dory off from the side of the ship with her head pointing to the sun."

"What did that signify?"

"It means simply defying the elements, and whenever you do that take my word that nothing good comes from it."

"How is it that you are so certain of your storm prediction?"

SIGNS OF THE HEAVENS.

"Oh, that is simple. Year in and year out we study the signs of the heavens, which are very accurate. Certain stars, bright or dull, mean certain things. The wind from a given certain quarter in a certain month is almost sure to bring stormy, fair, dry or wet weather, as the case may be. The moon gives us a good deal of information; if she is on her back, then look out for a storm; if her horns are well pointed then you may expect cool or cold weather, according to the season of the year. If there is a large, hazy circle around the moon, then you may look out for a good rain storm or a steady rain fall. Then the big and little bears give us some useful knowledge, according to the different positions they assume."

"When going on a fishing trip—I mean, of course, deep sea fishing—how is it that you can tell exactly where to set your net or cast your lines?"

That's as easy as smoking your pipe. You see, a rock or a bank is situated exactly by the compass in a certain bearing or locality. Well, we can tell just as well without a compass, and it is very simple. Suppose the fishing ground is ten, twenty or thirty miles from the land. We sail in the direction of it until we get two headlands in one, as it were. Then we can tell to a dot how far we are out, and consequently we know where the fishing bank is, but we sail on until one of the headlands or banks is visible; that gives us so many miles, just as exactly as if you measured it with a tape, so that we know where we are. A high church steeple, a lighthouse or a land bluff all tend to show the accustomed eye of a fisherman where he is."

"Then it isn't true that you can tell by the water?"

"In some cases we can, but as a general rule our land bearings are the most reliable."

"There is no emergency that would compel a fisherman to make any repairs on Sunday, either in the sail department, rigging or hull of the vessel."

"Experience has taught us that Sundays must be kept. If you drive a nail in the piece of the wood of your vessel on Sunday look out, for that is what we call nailing the trip. Should you mend your sails, the first wind rips them again, and if you fix or mend your rigging it will come down about your head or ears the moment you go out. I have myself had needles break in my hand when I attempted to sew on Sunday. That was when I was a youngster, and thought it would be a big thing to defy the rules."

It will probably surprise most people to learn that both cessation of respiration and of movement of the heart are rejected as signs of death by a French lecturer, in considering the precise moment when life ceases. Heart-beats have been known to continue for an hour after the body was beheaded, while, on the other hand, they may temporarily cease in fainting.

Do not kick every stone in the path. More miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than by stopping.

The Two Lives.

Among the lonely hills they played,
No other bairns they ever knew,
A little lad, a little maid,
In sweet companionship they grew.

They played among the ferns and rocks
A childish comedy of life—
Kept house and milked the crimson docks
And called each other man and wife.

They went to school; they used to go
With arms about each other laid;
Their flaxen heads, in rain or snow,
Were sheltered by a single plaid.

And so—and so it came to pass
They loved each other ere they knew;
His heart was like a blade o' grass,
And her's was like its drop o' dew.

The years went by; the changeful years
Brought larger life and toil for life;
They parted in the dusk with tears—
They called each other man and wife.

They married—she another man,
And he in time another maid;
The story ends as it began—
Among the lonely hills—they *played!*

BY A HAIR.

She played charmingly.

Whether it was a tschardas from Liszt or a fantasia from Moszkowski I know not; but it streamed forth under her white fingers like a rousing gypsy melody and as sparkling as old Tokay wine. Swarthy figures sported in the delirious makes a dance. A slender youth laid his arm about the waist of a blackeyed maiden, and drew her within the whirling circle; the cymbals rang and the fiddles scraped, and the youth clasped the slender waist more closely; their glowing glances met, a trembling cry rang out, and these lurid creations of fancy floated on high in the heated air. Then, all at once, like frightened ghosts, these imaginary forms vanished. The creations of fancy disappeared, and a lovely ideal glided into the melody. It was the green wood, the green German forest of fairy-land; and the moonlight glistened through the swaying branches and bathed them in liquid silver, and one pale beam rested on the pathway by a white rose and kissed it passionately, and the white rose nodded in its dreams beneath the kiss, and dreamed on of moonbeams and love, of spring and of nightingales, of autumn and of separation.

The final chords of the Schumann reverie trembled through the stately *salon*.

The evening sun sent its parting greeting through the heavily damasked curtained window opening out upon the balcony, and the wind breathed gently in.

The doctor still remained in his sofa corner. He rested his broad brow on his hand and was motionless. Perhaps he still thought of the moonbeam and the white rose.

A small hand was laid lightly on his shoulder.

"Why do you not applaud, Doctor?"

He raised his head and looked into the beautiful face smiling at him.

"You are right, Maria," he said, "I am unthankful. In listening to your music I forgot the world and you and myself."

"You are an incorrigible flatterer, sir, like all the rest! And for a punishment you must sing me this song."

"I am not in voice to-day, Maria."

"You are melancholy, dear friend, and why?"

"To-night I must bid you farewell!"

She looked at him questioningly.

"I do not understand you."

"I must bid you good-by; for to-night I leave the city, perhaps forever!"

It was surely consternation that depicted itself in her face.

"I certainly do not understand you, Donning."

"For some time I have desired to write a work on the botany of our colonies. The last sheet of my book on the physiology of plants was sent to the publisher yesterday. My long delayed plan has now nothing to hinder it, and I start for Africa."

"And you leave me alone?"

"I do not leave you alone, Maria."

His words sounded bitterly. The beautiful woman was silent and looked at him sadly.

"You love me, Donning," she said, after a pause, with a low voice.

The doctor did not answer. He looked with fixed gaze, his hands still shading his eyes.

"I did not suspect such a thing; it is a misfortune for us both, Donning."

He heaved a deep sign; he could control himself no longer.

"Maria! he groaned, and pressed a long, passionate kiss upon her white hand.

"Poor friend!"

"Ah, Maria, poorer than a beggar."

"And I cannot help you."

"I know it, Maria, you love another."

"I do."

"May you be as happy as your heart, your spirit and your beauty deserve."

"Donning, must you really go?"

"I am an egotist, Maria, and cannot bear to see another by your side."

"It will pain me to part from you, Donning."

"You will soon become accustomed to others, as one does to a new hat or a new carpet. In a year you will have forgotten me, Maria."

"Never, my friend. Besides, the unselfish generosity with which you have aided me since the death of my husband would alone be sufficient to keep you in my memory forever. When do you start?"

"This evening, on the Hamburg express." His voice trembled as he reached out his hand.

"Farewell, Maria!"

She also was much moved.

"Farewell!" she said feelingly. "May God protect thee! I hope you will be happy."

He pressed a quick, passionate kiss upon her slender hand and tore himself away, and rushed forth.

"Donning!" She made a few quick steps toward the door, but she bethought herself. She went to the window, and looked out, mute and helpless, after the figure rapidly disappearing in the gloom. Why was it that her heart grieved so as she saw his form disappear around the corner of the street?

* * * * * *

Her beautiful brow was still pressed against the window pane, when the maid entered and handed her a card. She only cast a glance at the name, but the soft melancholy which overspread her face vanished. Her countenance lighted up as though a sunbeam had illuminated it, and she replied: "Tell him that he is welcome."

A few moments later a tall, handsome and manly form entered the *portiere*. The twilight was so far advanced that only surrounding objects were visible, and she went forward to meet the visitor.

"Truly, Baron, I should receive you with reproaches,"

He bowed low over the hand which she extended to him and said. "First allow me to kiss this soft hand. There, and now although I have an excellent conscience, yet *you* may scold me."

"I wonder at your conscience! Has it not accused you of leaving your friends a whole week in such a dreadful manner?"

"On the contrary, it has said to me, 'My son, your portrait deserves to be placed in the world's history along with those of the martyrs! It is very praiseworthy that you have practiced this victory over yourself, for you would have compromised the character of a lady who is very dear to you. And your friend Theodore, who once turned his back on a French pastry, because he had been four weeks in Karlsbad, would take off his hat at such heroism as yours.' "

She laughed.

"Be quiet, sir, I don't believe a word you say. But if you will promise me to be sober for a little while, I will let you sit by my side on the sofa."

"For such a prize I promise to put on a face. by the side of which that of a Sunday afternoon preacher would be as merry as the phiz of a musical clown from Renz."

"You must talk sense or I will forbid your coming near this sofa."

"I will not say another word."

"Where have you been hiding these last eight days?"

"For convenience I might tell you that I fell from a horse and sprained my ankle."

"That would be a doubtful story and I would not believe you."

"Why?"

"Because I saw you day before yesterday at the Zigeuner, Baron."

"I take back the sprain, but I did not notice you."

"That is very possible. My carriage happened to pass by the theater. It was just 8 o'clock, and I was possessed of a whim to see once more the *finale* of the first act: I only remained till the first intermission.

"Ah!"

"You should be more careful, Baron."

"What do you mean by that?"

"When you take a lady to the theater, you should never take an empty box. You profane your most tender feelings."

"You take this lady for my sweetheart!"

"Yes."

"You are mistaken, it was my married cousin. Her husband has gone away, and she asked me to accompany her to the theatre."

"Accept my compliments on the relationship. Your cousin is a very beautiful woman. I have never seen such lovely golden hair, except in Markat's pictures. But you must swear to me that you do not love her."

"How strange you are, Maria"

"Swear it to me."

"One swears by his innocence. One may swear that he loves a woman, as for instance—but one does not swear when he does not love one. You mistrust me, Maria. But I thank you for the mistrust, for I know now that you love me."

"Your logic is good!"

"Is it not also true? Answer me, Maria, do you not love me?"

Just at this point there was a knock at the door. He dropped the hand he had seized. She arose and called. "Come in."

The light shone through the open door as the maid brought in a great bronze lamp and placed it on the table.

They were alone again and stood opposite each other. The lamp shed its full light over the pair and illumined the blushing face of the beautiful woman.

"Answer me, Maria!"

She was silent and kept her eyes on the floor, but allowed him to take her hand.

"Maria?"

Slowly she raised her eyes.

"Maria!"

He attempted to clasp her slender form in his arms.

"Ah!"

"What is it?"

"Do not touch me, sir!"

She had retreated a couple of steps, and was as pale as death.

"I don't understand you, Maria."

Her eyes flashed.

"Let me advise you, Baron, to exercise more care when you visit your cousin again; first have your coat brushed carefully before you pledge your love to another lady! Accidentally a golden Markat hair has remained on your sleeve from those tender embraces, and such an indiscretion is not to be wished for. Shall I ring for the maid to bring you a brush?"

"Thank you, dear lady, I will have it attended to at home"; and, taking his hat, he bowed low before her and left the room!

Again she was alone.

The scornful smile faded from her face. She pressed her hands upon her brow and closed her eyes.

And this man she had loved—had *thought* that she loved. He had sworn his love to her. It was false. Why had he deceived her? Was it her wealth that had attracted him? A mere chance had saved her from enduring his falseness through his life. Oh, the miserable wretch! And for *him* she had sacrificed another. Another, who only a short hour before had passionately declared his love, and who was now gone forever, driven forth by despair! Away over the sea, into an unknown world. Beneath an unknown sky, where he sought—and perhaps would find—forgetfulness. She had been so accustomed to those twilight visits of her friend—whose heart was more true to her, more overflowing with self-sacrifice and love, than any other, and who was more ready to shield her against misfortune in the time of need—when avarice was grasping at her fortune and slander aiming at her reputation. He had earned her trust with the pledge of his life!

Yes, these twilight hours had become a necessity to her. When her friend came she was so relieved of her cares. To him she could tell everything, great or small—for all, he gave her counsel. He was so wise. She always used to listen gladly to his intelligent conversation; to his rich, sonorous voice, when he related his experiences in traveling—when he spoke of art, or the passing events of the world. Never more would she hear that dear voice. Those true eyes with their steadfast look would never meet hers more. The strong, manly hand which guided her, which shielded her from the attacks of envy and warded off the blows of slander—she had thrust it from her; ensnared by a delusion, soe had sent him away. She had pressed that hand for the last time—for the last time!

She stared with vacant eyes into the dying fire. It sounded so strange, so solemn—this "for the last time!" like the muffled sound of the earth clods falling into the new-made grave of a loved one.

Tears glistened in her eyes. "No!" she cried, "*not* for the last time!" She hastened to the writing desk, tore a sheet of note paper from the pad and with feverish haste wrote a few lines. Then ringing the bell, she sealed the note and said to the servant entering:

"Take a carriage and deliver this letter to its address. If you do not find the doctor at home, go to the Hamburg depot; he is going on the express. I will hold you responsible for its safe delivery! Hasten!"

The maid obeyed.

Upon the next day, when the doctor, in speechless happiness held the hand of his beloved—never more to leave her—he asked:

"And on what did this discovery hand, Maria?"

She smiled, and said with a secret meaning, "On a hair!"

Ralph.

He was a big, awkward fellow, working with some patient will in an old-fashioned sawmill, and living on the far outskirts of a pretty village.

His home was a gray old farm-house, where he dwelt with two maiden aunts, one of whom was a weak, fragile invalid, quick-tempered and querulous; the other was stout and strong in body, but idiotic and silent. Often he was tempted to go away—to rush out into the world and leave the old place to go to the dogs and the old women to the workhouse; but a dogged sense of duty held him, so he stayed and worked on.

One of the handsomest farms in Scott county had stretched its green fields about the old house twenty years ago, but when Ralph Mydack's young wife died and left her baby boy, the husband, always reticent, had grown positively gloomy. His two sisters seldom heard him speak, but one day, when the little Ralph was about 5 years old, his moody father said in a strange, stern way:

"I'm going to sell the farm. You two girls can live here in the old house, and I will deposit money enough in the bank to keep you and the boy until I can send you some more, I shall go to Australia."

Huldah, the invalid, cried out piteously, but her brother paid no heed; Hannah, the idiot, stared stonily and spoke not.

That day the farm and the mill privilege on the little river were sold to a large corporation that had been trying for some time to buy it, in order to erect a cotton mill there.

Ralph Mydack came home and packed his trunk, but his motions were unsteady, his face pale, and before night he was sick, very sick.

There was little that two helpless women could do for him; the farm hands were dismissed, all but Jared, who was to stay and take care of the cow; so they sent him off for the doctor, but when he returned Ralph Mydack was dead.

Ten bitter years dragged slowly by. The little money in the bank was soon exhausted, and partly on charity, partly by the few vegetables the neighbors helped them raise in the garden patch, the two old women and the awkward, sullen boy lived on.

It was well known that a large sum of money had been paid to Mr. Mydack for his farm, but the corporation had failed almost immediately after, so nothing was done about the cotton mills, and from the hour of the payment, when the legal papers were signed, all trace of the money disappeared as effectually as though it had been dropped into the sea of oblivion.

Lawyers searched the old house, looked over the few papers and books that Mr. M. had evidently intended to take with him, searched his wearing apparel and gave up in despair.

Little Ralph grew up a stout, healthy lad, and when he was 15 he asked some of the neighbors to help him rig the old sawmill anew, that he might saw logs and thus eke out his scanty support.

It was here that Gertrude Kendennis found him one day early in June.

He had seen her bright face about there the year before, but had turned away from her pleasant words with a moodiness that was almost rude. For what had his weary, toilsome life to do with beauty or kind words?

What indeed? And yet she would not let him be. She went every day and watched, as by a resistless fascination, that pitiless, great saw tearing its slow way through the logs, making them useful while seeming only to destroy them.

He was 20 years old at last and she was 19.

She had been fussing about the old house, making gruel for Aunt Huldah, and trying to coax a smile upon Aunt Hannah's stolid face but really only waiting for Ralph to return to the village.

He came in soon, and seeing her standing alone in the clean, poorly-furnished room, he went straight to her, and, taking both her hands in his, he said:

"Now, Gertrude—Miss Kendennis—you really must not come here in this manner. People are talking of it down in the village. I heard it remarked upon to day, and if your uncle should hear of it he would send you to a nunnery and kill me outright."

"Oh, you do not want me here!" she said, trying to speak playfully, but with a little moan in her voice.

"I do—I do," he answered, putting his arm about her, holding her close and touching her hair with a quick, caressing motion. "God knows it is worse than death to send you away, but, my darling, see the long, weary life stretching before me. See the work to be done here and you hovering like some bright bird just out of reach. Could I drag you down to share this poor old nest? No, no; it would not be right. I have served duty too long to dare desert her now."

"But you are so young," she murmured, leaning her face on his shoulder; he could feel her breath against his cheek.

His heart beat so fast he thought it would strangle him, and that moment of rapture paid him for the suffering of years.

"So young and so ambitious—and there is the invention down at the mill; I am sure that is going to work well."

"Yes; but I have been to the village to-day for the last time trying to raise even $50 to pay for the patent, and I cannot do it. Nobody has any faith in it; they think it a boy's scheme, and I am quite discouraged."

"Oh, if I only had my money——"

"Yes, but you have not, my darling; nor would I touch one penny of it if you had. No, you must go back to your own home and your own relatives. I shall never marry, dear, but I shall cherish your memory as my one most blessed gift. Now, don't feel badly—don't."

They were both sobbing together by this time; she put her arm up around his neck, and their two tear-stained faces nestled against each other like two grieved children.

Aunt Hannah put her white, flabby face in at the door to say that dinner was ready, and seeing the young people standing together there she started nervously and exclaimed:

"Laws sakes! that's courtin', now, ain't it?" and as they neither moved nor spoke she went softly across the floor and whispered:

"Ralphie, boy, are you goin' to be married?"

"Yes, auntie," answered Gertrude, "and we want your blessing."

"But you want your money, too, don't you?"

"Yes, certainly; the marriage portion," said Ralph, bitterly, brushing the tears from his eyes and trying to face his lonely life once more.

"Then come up stairs," she laughed out, in her queer, wild fashion.

"What does she mean?" asked Gertrude wonderingly.

"I do not know," Ralph answered. "I have not heard her speak so many words at a time in ten years."

Beckoning them to follow her, she climbed the worn old stairs up, up to the dusty garret, where broken chairs and long-idle spinning wheels made up the furniture.

Down behind the big chimney crept the daft woman, and drew out a large loose bundle of rags, in which was slyly hidden rolls of strong parchment.

They opened them there in the changeful light that filtered through the time-stained window.

There was $4000 in gold. The price of the farm lands. Not a great fortune, it is true, but a fabulous sum for the young people, who were bravely and defiantly married ere long, to the great wonder of the village folks.

And Ralph's invention was that queer new saw that has been winning such notice in the mechanical world these last few years.

Oh, happy loved and love!

About Coffee.

To make a really good cup of coffee has always been ranked among the fine arts, requiring considerable skill and experience. So much so in fact that many persons have for a lifetime put up with a decoction that is coffee only in name. With proper appliances it is not at all difficult to make the very best cup of coffee. In boiling coffee we lose all the delicate flavors contained in the berry, and bring out all the noxious qualities and bitter oils that tend to make consumers dyspeptic and bilious. A native of any of the countries where coffee is grown would ridicule and put away in disgust what the average American has grown accustomed to as his beverage. In Brazil, Ceylon, or Java, after roasting the coffee it is ground to a fine powder, and instead of boiling, very hot water is poured through it and filtered. This gives a beautiful clear and pure cup of coffee, without any bitter or pungent taste. By grinding the coffee very fine double the strength is obtained, making the same quantity of coffee go twice as far as by the old-fashioned way. There is no waste in the coffee grounds, every available part of the coffee being used, and all the food properties and delicate flavors extracted. To prevent the fine grounds from getting into the liquid coffee a special textile fabric filter is absolutely necessary, as no perforated metal filter can be made fine enough to prevent the grounds from getting through.

—Plain tulle, in colors to match the silk it is draped over, is used on light colored evening dresses.

—Seaweed has been dyed by a special process in most delicate tints, and used for ball gowns, falling in a shower from small pearl enameled shells,

—The latest advices from Paris report that flowers made of velvet and silk, with foliage in autumn tints, will be used to trim velvet bonnets.

—Striped white lawn, woven to imitate drawn work, is used for underwear.

—Senator Hearst's stable will not return to California, but will winter at Sheepshead Bay.

—Jockey Barnes has ridden 164 winners this season, which beats all previous records.

FASHION NOTES.

—The new veilings have triple spots arranged like a pyramid either in chenille, crocheted silk or embroidery, and tulle of this kind can be had in white, green, yellow, pink, gray and blue.

—The long smooth leaves of the iris, the narcissus and the lily, are the fashion this year. They are very effectively combined with buds and blossoms, of which several of the capotes were entirely composed.

—For evening wear a new aigrette has been brought out, made of quills, which are looped into bows. osprey coming out of the centre. They are good looking and durable. Smaller ones are made for the bodice.

—Jet is more worn than ever. Jet bandeaux, arched and in classic bands, are ready for the bonnets, and wired jet trimmings by the yard to place on brims. Large butterflies of chenille and tinsel and chenille and jet are also much used in millinery.

—There is a slight change for the better in millinery, at least the hats are not so high if they are still larger. The tendency is for low, flat crowns and broad brims, but the trimming in some cases is built up until they are nearly as like a pyramid as heretofore. Others are trimmed with a round wreath of feathers or flowers. These broad hats are worn so as to slant up from the face. They are lined with dark colored velvet or silk.

—We are to wear sashes, as we are doing now, for months to come, whether we dress a l'Empire or not, and there is everything to tempt us to do so. Sash ribbons are very wide and striped, while in some of the more expensive kinds on the stripe are thrown a velvet design of leaves so faithfully drawn you see here and there where the worns have eaten them. Velvet ribbons with simple velvet edges are also made for sashes, and fancy moires with faille edges.

—The new autumn jerseys are made of fabrics of a degree of fineness they have never before obtained. Some of the English woven models are richly embroidered in Oriental designs; others are decorated with fine gold or silver braidwork or braid in soutache, this in two distinct colors, the braids lying side by side on the outline of the intricate patterns. Costly French jerseys are exhibited, these nearly covered with bands of silk passementerie in arabesque and scroll designs. The handsomely trimmed Russian waists are also made of silk warp light weight jersey cloth, with Russian sash of the same, knotted at the left side, the long peplum ends falling low on the dress skirt.

—Among the many devices in trimming in use for tailor made gowns may be mentioned a new kind of open work embroidery, which has a particularly good effect. The ground is embroidered in braid or tinsel, and a part of the pattern is then cut out and the work is laid over cloth of a different color. Blue embroidery is laid over scarlet; green is relieved by glimpses of white. This trimming is highly applicable to waistcoats and side panels, the effect being singularly subtle and refined. Chain braid is one of the latest novelties in trimming, and consists of a thread of tinsel and silk twined so closely together as to have the effect of beads.

—The lovely indoor gowns worn by the hostess at luncheons and high teas are made either in clinging princess fashion, with Greek draperies, or in directoire style, with straight sides and full back drapery of the richest brocade, with not more than three stripes of the brocade in a breadth. Some of these gowns have demi trains added. Others have immense angel sleeves of lace. Prettier sleeves are of velvet falling open to the elbow, and cut square in Russian style, with a closely smocked silk net sleeve beneath, matching the smocked blouse and petticoat of the open gown. Black velvet gowns held by a large girdle of black cord passementerie, have the front and long angel sleeves of black thread net over surah of corn color, or any becoming tint.

—All the simpler forms of the directoire costume are furnished with plain sleeves, but there are fanciful combinations to which full ones may be applied. The following may be made of tulle and camel's hair in two shades of fawn color. The sleeves are set very high on the shoulder and laid in fine tucks to the elbow, falling thence loosely to the wrist, where they are closely gathered into a cuff covered with bronze silk galloon interwoven with silver. The lighter shade of fawn is chosen for the sleeves, and for the plaited guimpe mounted on a round collar of the galloon, the upper part of which alone is visible, the bodice of the darker fawn material being cut open in a deep point over the chest. On the left side the bodice is bordered with galloon sewn flat upon it. On the right side is a wide lapel, also edged, with the garniture continued down to the waist and around it like a girdle. More galloon is sewn around the basque, which, slanting apart in front, shows a slightly draped and shirred tablier of the light fawn silk between.

—The "Senorita" is a charming jacket of velvet adapted for dressy house wear by maidens and young matrons. It is close fitting at the back, and barely reaches the waist. In front it fastens with a silver or jet clasp, and then parts broadly in rounding shape over a shirt waist of surah fastened all the way up with fancy buttons. These waists are as varied as they are charming. One, for instance, is of vivid Roman red under a "Senorita" of black Lyons velvet. A second jacket of olive velvet opens over a plaited shirt waist of pink surah, striped with olive. A dark moss green jacket, this square at the corners, in front like a Russian jacket, and opening over a waist of almond silk, silk embroidered in green, is very elegant, and is lined with silk to match. Another black velvet jacket in Spanish style has a shirred blouse of white surah, and still another shows a plain, full, unplaited blouse of red surah, figured with very large black polka dots. Bandana plaid skirt waists are also seen beneath velvet jackets in bronze, olive and myrtle green.

HORSE NOTES.

—Abe Perry, the trainer, is sick at his home in Lexington.

—San Antonio, Tex., is to have a permanent driving club.

—The race meeting at New Orleans will commence on November 17.

—Hopedale and Tarlton were taken with bleeding at the nose at Latonia.

—Frank Star has assumed the management of the Arlington track at Baltimore.

—The strings of Edward Corrigan, David Waldo and the Chicago stable will winter at Memphis.

—The bay horse Patsy R., by Clay Patchen, dropped dead in the first heat of a race at Manston, Wis., recently.

—Messrs. Scudder and Townsend have graded a new half-mile trotting track at Glenhead, L. I., for training purposes.

—The chestnut gelding Brother Dan, brother to Johnson (2.06¼,) reduced his record to 2.23½ at the Minnesota State Fair.

—There is some talk about a match trot between W. E. Parsons, Jr.'s brown gelding St. Louis and F. Waller's gray gelding Gabe Case.

—Westchester Girl, the mare that broke a leg, is doing well, and strong hope is felt that she will recover, so that she can be used as a brood-mare.

—George Taylor, the jockey, has signed articles to ride for Captain S. S. Brown next season. Captain Brown ought to have a fine stable of 3 year olds in 1889.

—A new headdress for those who do not care to wear positive caps is made entirely of ribbon, which forms the crown, sinking into a wreath of fine blooms, such as heather.

—Elite, the sister of Elaine, has a bay filly by Lord Russell, brother of Maud S., that has been sold for $3000. A record will be put on Elite the first season he shall prove barren.

—Trinket, 2.14; Prospect Maid, 2.23½, and Belle H., 2.24½, and the other trotting stock purchased by the California breeders in Kentucky have been shipped to their Western homes.

—Sheridan will tap the drum at Lexington, and from there he will go east to start at the Washington meeting. Caldwell, after his eastern engagements, will go to Nashville to start at the meeting there.

—George Hankins, of Chicago, has bought out John Campbell's interest in the Chicago Stable for $10,000. Mr. Hankins will continue to race under the name of the Chicago Stable, and Jockey McLaughlin will continue to ride for him

—Donovan's victory for the Middle Park Plate at Newmarket on Wednesday Oct., 10th makes his twelfth race this season, of which he has won ten. Donovan's victories with those of Ayrshire will put the Duke of Portland at the head of English winning owners.

—Over 600 men are at work on the new race track at Westchester, N. Y. The system of drainage is excellent, and such a thing as malaria among stable hands and jockeys should be unknown. The straightaway six furlongs runs diagonally across the field, and is much superior to that at Coney Island, as every move can be seen from start to finish.

—It is seldom that a horse wins the highest honors of both the flat and cross country. This has been accomplished, however, by the Australian horse Mains. This horse, it will be remembered, won the great Melbourne cup of 1884 as a 5 year old, with 135 pounds up, beating the celebrated Commotion and others. At the recent Melbourne meeting Malna won the Grand National Hurdle Race, three miles, with 161 pounds, beating a field of twelve. This was a great victory, as the horse had served a season in the stud.

—The pacers are busy building up a table of age records. The following are the best for 2, 3, 4 and 5 year olds.

Five-year-old stallion Boy Wilkes	2.14¼
Five-year-old gelding Arrow	2.13¾
Four-year-old stallion Bessemer	2.15
Four-year-old gelding Arrow	2.24
Four-year-old filly Lillian	2.19¼
Three-year-old stallion Dodd Peet	2.22¾
Three yepr-old gelding Adonis	2.20¾
Three-year-old filly Gold Leaf	2.15
Two year-old filly Irma	2.21¾

The corresponding records for the trotters are:

Five-year-old stallion Patron	2.14¾
Five-year-old gelding Jay-Eye-See	2.10¾
Five-year-old filly Rosaline Wilkes	2.18¾
Four-year-old stallion Brown	2.18¾
Four-year-old gelding Jay-Eye-See	2 19
Four-year-old filly Manzanita	2.16
Three-year-old stallion Sable Wilkes	2.18
Taree-year-old gelding Phil Thompson	2 21
Three-year-old filly Hinda Rose	2.19¾
Two-year.old stallion Axtell	2.24
Two-year-old gelding Fred Crocker	2.25¾
Two-year-old filly Wildflower	2.21
One-year-old stallion Hambrino Bismarck	2.40¾
One-year-old filly Nutlaine	2.31¾

—The English Caesarewitch recently resulted in the success of the French mare Tenebreuse. The latter is a daughter of Saxifrage from New Star, and was bred by her present owner, M. Aumont. She has played a very important part in French racing, having won the Grand Prix de Paris in 1887, when she defeated the English colts Merry Hampton and The Baron. She also won the Poule d'Essai, which is "the French One Thousand," the Prix Special at Deauville, and the Prix du Prince Orange. This year she won the Prix Rainbro, three miles one furlong, at Paris. She is in the Cambridgeshire with 109, and the 14 pounds penalty will make her weight 123 pounds.

—Jack Chinn, the well-known turfman and sporting man, stabbed J. M. Dowling, a Chicago bookmaker, at the Latonia Race Course recently. There has been bad blood between the men for years. Chinn was arrested before Dowling was seriously hurt, mainly because R. Tucker, the trainer and horse-owner, interfered and drew a revolver on Chinn. The Executive Committee of the club ruled Chinn off the course, and fined Tucker $500 and suspended him for the balance of the meeting. The action against Tucker appears to have been unjust, and a petition has been circulated asking for his reinstatement. A great many assume to believe that the feud will yet develop into a veritable turf vendetta. Both Chinn and Dowling have plenty of friends

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, OCT. 29, 1888.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Rev. Land is home again from his trip to Phila.

——The leaves are leaving. In the spring they spring.

——Picked apples are selling at 40 and 50 cents per bushel in this valley.

——D. F. Luse has the contract of painting the grist mill at Spring Mills.

——Miss Singer of Romola this county is visiting her friend Miss Maggie Rishel this place.

——A protracted meeting is in progress in Ev. Church at Rock Hill under the direction of Rev. Miller.

——A full vote and a whole vote, all along the line, Democrats of Centre, will elect our entire ticket by a handsome majority.

——Last Fridays edition of the Bellefonte Daily *News* local department was, as usual, from the REPORTER'S colums with no credit given.

——Frank Arney has gone to State College with paint bucket and brush to touch up some of the new sbuilding recently erected at that place.

——Farmers never were so backward with their work as this fall. Reason continued rains. Corn is mostly in the fields yet, and many potato patches to attend to.

——English sample agents offering what seem to be immense bargains in cashmeres and dry goods, have been canvassing the valley and making a number of sales.

——Reesman's exhibition of fine parlor heaters is worth seeing, as it comprises the latest designs and patterns. Many are sold already and others will soon be gone. The prices are lower this season than formerly.

——Notwithstanding the frequent rains we had in the last six weeks, the streams are not high. The water all seems to have gone down into the earth and will keep the springs supplied all winter, no doubt.

——Messrs J. W. Conley and Will Perlstien two of Bellefonte's busiest mercantile men were in town Thursday afternoon and found time to favor us with a call. Come again gentlemen, next time will be at home

——Grandmother Miller, living at the home of her son Jerry, on Church treet, had the misfortune to fall on Tuesday afternoon and sustain a fracture of the ankle; will take some time until she will be able to move about.

——James P. Coburn is out in Indiana making speeches for grandpa's boy, Benny. Pile in, Jim, and give the locofocos sheol. If it were possible for Harrison to make it, the Colonel ought to get a good position somewhere near the white house; he's worked hard for his party.

——A farmer living near Hanover, York county, put $10 in a hole in the ground the other day, and next morning found $20 in its place. Elated by his fortune he deposited $800, and the following morning he found his money missing, and so were the gypsies who advised him to this freak.

——Last week was one of rain—not a day without a sprinkle, and some days it was all sprinkle, especially Friday and Saturday. Sunday had no rain, but it was cold and cloudy. Saturday wound up with a snow and rain squal. We have had about six weeks of what might be termed wet weather.

——The Junior Democratic club of this place turned out in full uniform on last Monday evening for the benefit of Messrs Wm. Dreisbach and T. N. Reber of Lewisburg, two of the jolliest drummers on the road The boys say something dropped in their treasury and that Dreisy and Newt. are good fellows.

——Died, the 13th inst., at Altoona, Moses Thompson, in the 71st year of his age. Mr. Thompson was a native of Mifflin county, and for a number of years was postmaster at Milroy. About one year ago he removed to Altoona, and was shortly after stricken with paralysis.

——Rev. Miller, at his lecture in the Evan. church, on "a hundred years ago and now," had a full house, notwithstanding the unpropitious weather. He illustrated the way of doing things a hundred years ago and now—courtship, kitchen life, and the advances in other respects in the last century. He had the audience smiling and guess sent them away pleased.

——Hon. James Kerr of Clearfield, our democratic nominee accompanied by Messrs Snyder and Blanchard on their way to Madisonburg to speak at the democratic meeting passed through town. Mr. Kerr, is a pleasant and rather intelligent looking man and certainly will be quite an improvement upon our present representative.

——If you want to see the countenance of the average Bellefonter drop ask them what kind of a passenger station they are agoing to have put up in place of the old one. Present indications fail to point to the erection of an elaborate structure, as the traffic of the town would merit It will be large enough to accommodate the public and thats is about all. The Penna R. R. is building it and not the people of the town or it would be different.

— The sale of J. W. Snook's property by the assignee, Dr. P. T. Musser, on Monday and Tuesday at Millheim, resulted in the selling of the following premises:

John H. Frank bought the house occupied by Mr. Howell for $723; Geo. B. Stover the square of four lots on Water street in the rear of Michael Lamey for $300; Mrs. J. W. Snook the square on Penn street opposite the Lutheran church for $480; John Stoner, lot No. 56 on Water street for $90; J. C. Smith, lots 54-65, Water street, $120; A. A. Miller, lots 52 53, Water street, $125; J. H. Reifsnyder, lots 48, 49, 50, 51, $309; 63 acres of land, formerly a part of the Swartz farm, were bought by Mrs. J. W. Snook for $2100.

The sale for the Gramley farm in Miles township is continued to Saturday, Oct. 27, at Rebersburg, and the balance of the properties in and around Millheim will be offered on Saturday, Oct. 20.—*Journal*.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

IN FOUNDRY HALL, ON FRIDAY EVENING OCT. 26.

The Democracy of Potter township and Centre Hall boro, will have a large meeting next Friday evening in Foundry Hall, Hon. James Kerr the democratic nominee for congress of Clearfield, and Major J. L. Spangler of Bellefonte will be present to address the meeting upon the issues of the present campaign. Messrs Kerr and Spangler are as able speakers as can be found in this part of the state and will be worth hearing upon such important questions as Tariff Reform, The Pension Issue, The Relation of the Farmer, Mechanic and Laboring man to Tariff Reform. A special request is made to every voter in this section to come and hear these men present their side of these important questions. Tariff duties affect the wellfare of every citizen and your vote this year is of importance in deciding which policy shall be pursued. Let every voter turn out and hear a manly discussion.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

SPRING MILLS—High School room, Thursday evening, October 25; Hon. James Kerr, and Hon. John H. Orvis.

CENTRE HALL—Foundry Hall, Friday evening, Oct. 26; Hon. James Kerr, William Bryson, Hon. John A. Woodward, and others.

Potters Mills, Wednesday Oct. 24.

Hublersburg, Sat. Oct. 27.

Aaronsburg, Saturday Oct. 27.

Hosterman's School House, Haines twp Wednesday Oct. 31.

Pine Hall, Wednesday Oct. 31.

Ripka School House, Gregg twp. Oct. 31.

Tusseyville, Mountain School House, Thursday Nov. 1.

Shingletown School House, Harris twp. Thursday Nov. 1.

Farmers Mills, Friday Nov. 2.

Pine Creek School House, Thursday Nov. 1.

DEATH OF MIKE HUBLER.

Everybody at the eastern end of Pennsvalley knew Mike Hubler, as he was familiarly called. Well, Mike is dead—he, died at Hublersburg, in Nittany valley on 18th, whither the family moved from Haines township, some 25 years ago. He was the oldest son of Thomas Hubler, who owned one of the best farms in Haines township, now occupied by commissioner Michael Fiedler.

After the death of Thomas Hubler, Michael turned the old homestead into a hotel and did a flourishing business, and in conjunction with his brother, Col. David Hubler, erected a store building opposite the hotel, which soon became a trading point, and it was known as Hubler's Place. The Hublers were mighty clever, wholesouled folks, and theirs was a favorite stopping place for all who traveled the road.

The property going into other hands, the family scattered, and Col. Dave went to Tylersville, where he is a practicing dentist. Michael with his mother and two sisters went to Hublersburg, where they kept a public house, and it was there Michael ended his days. He was generous and kindhearted and had many friends.

SPRING MILLS.

Miss Lillian Krise is home from Lock Haven on a visit.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the Presbyterian church last Sabbath. Mrs. Laura Spigelmyer was admitted as member of the church.

George H. Long was home last Saturday on a visit.

Wm. Allison is having the grist mill painted.

Miss Rena Dobbson, of Millheim, was here over Sunday visiting friends and relatives.

E. H. Zeigler and sister Minnie made a flying visit to Bellefonte last week.

Charles Long was down to Shamokin last Saturday on business.

C. C. Bartges is now a partner with J. Frank Rearick in the music establishment. The advertisement now reads Rearick & Bartges.

The Union Sunday school has changed the time of holding their services from the morning to the afternoon at 1.30 o'clock.

DEATH OF JACOB SNOOK.

Jacob Snook, a well-known business man of Millheim, died on Friday, last. Mr. Snook was subject to heart disease and had been in bad health for a number of years. On Friday at about noon death, he was going west of Millheim, on a wagon, when he was attacked by a fainting spell and fell from the wagon. He was taken to his home and died at 4 p. m. that day, from an affection of the heart. He leaves a widow and several children to mourn his death. Mr. Snook was a man of enterprising spirit and carried on large business operations at Millheim.

When Mr. Snook had fallen from his wagon, he was picked up seemingly dead and was carried to his home, and remained in a comotose condition until in the afternoon.

IT IS TRUE.

The Supreme Court has declared the municipal act of 1887 unconstitutional, for a fact, and now we suppose things in Lock Haven will have to be re arranged. This will cause quite an amount of trouble and will dispense with everything except what our city was working under before the new act of 1887 was passed. Pity a decision on the unconstitutionality of the law could not have been rendered by the court before the act went into effect.—Lock Haven *Democrat*.

We suppose if the legality of the Centre Hall boro charter were contested, it might turn out that deceit was practiced upon the court.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Rev. Kerr announces to the people of his pastoral charge that he expects to be absent the next four Sabbaths. He will spend his vacation with the people of his first charge in McConnelsburg, Fulton co., to whom he preached his last sermon Oct. 3, 1875; and unto whom he has never seen the way clear to return, as a visitor, until the present. The next regular services will be held at Centre Hill, as follows: communion at 10½ o'clock, Nov. 25, with preparatory service at the same hour on Saturday.

——Always advertise in the REPORTER.

POTTERS MILLS.

About two years ago G. M. Smetzler had two dogs and a fat steer poisoned; since some lard, potatoes, corn, chickens, and other things were stolen, and last week the best horse he had, valued at $200, was hurt in the stable, which caused it to take lock jaw. We hope the guilty party may soon be brought to justice.

Edward Allison, W. F. Strong, and others, had a bear trap in the Seven mountains, and last Sunday some folks were out after chestnuts and their dog came across the pen and found a big bear in it. The owners were informed and marched to the scene and dispatched Bruin.

John R. Close, of Sprucetown, who was hurt some time ago, is slowly recovering. It will be remembered that the accident happened while cutting down a tree.

Dr. Thomas, of Westmoreland co., has rented part of the Dr. Wilson homestead where he expects to practice medicine.

W. H. Workinger while running the engine at Strong's flouring mill, had his foot cut by a hatchet falling on it, which was carelessly laid on the engine wheel and fell off.

W. H. Fultz who had his fingers cut on Strong's shingle mill, is able to work again.

J. E. Shires, farmer, informs us that some one stole wheat that he had measured up in a new bag; it was rather a mean trick; they ought to have brought their own bag.

Ten dollars reward offered for the capture and conviction of the party who stole J. R. Strong's full blooded brown leghorn hen.

Emory McClintick was on the sick list for a few days, but is better now; too many chestnuts.

WALNUT GROVE.

Walnut Grove is the name of a school district at the south eastern extremity of Harris twp., and as I have seen no news in your interesting paper from this vicinity, I will try and give you a few brief items.

Farmers are busy husking corn, picking apples; corn crop is good, the apple crop an average.

John From bought a nice drove of sheep from E Peters, at Oak Hall, one day last week.

Our school opened on the 15th with a fair number of scholars, who are under the tutorage of Fergus Potter, an able instructor of Linden Hall.

Last Saturday Messrs Geo. and Harry Fishburn, Lewis and Will Wetzel, of near Bellefonte, were along Tussey mt. gathering chestnuts and returned home with about three bu.

Mr. Benj. Haffley and son of Aaronsburg, visited David Bohn's over Sunday, also Miss Mame Bradford, of Old Fort.

One of our boys was out on a tobogan slide on Sunday evening, but claims it was not as fine a sport as anticipated; rather early in the season for sliding L.

Our young people are attending singing at Rock Hill, held by P. H. Meyer.

Y.

FALL AND WINTER.

Get a new suit and overcoat from Montgomery & Co., Tailors, Bellefonte. They are so much cheaper than ready made clothing. They have also a full stock of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Gentlemen's Furnishings.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

——Fred Reager, an old resident of Aaronsburg, is ill.

——A cow was killed for Mr. Bradford at the cut near the station, this week.

——A large assortment of horse blankets at Boozer's harness rooms, Centre Hall.

——Brand new overcoats and suits for fall and winter wear at Fauble's, Bellefonte.

——A protracted meeting under the direction of Rev. Piper, is in progress in the M. E. church.

——Gents furnishing goods at reduced rates at Fauble's Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte.

——Keep in style by getting your clothes from Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte.

——The Becker Washing Machine is one that will give entire satisfaction. We say so from a trial of it

——Rain Monday and Tuesday, with a little drizzle Wednesday morning. Thursday a sharp frost and clear sky.

——Congressman Kerr and J. L. Spangler will be at Centre Hall to-morrow, Friday evening. Look out for two rattling speeches.

——A Democrat by the name of Robinson who has $10,000 he wants to invest on Cleveland was in this section the other day; he says he cant find any takers.

——On 17th. a large barn, owned by Jonas Kauffman, near Mifflintown, Juniata co. was entirely destroyed by fire with this year's crops, farming implements and seven horses. Loss, about $5,000.

——At Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, you will find anything in boots and shoes from the coarse and heavy boots to the finest ladies' dress gaiter. A complete stock and at prices you never heard of.

——If the roads from the recent rains should not be muddy and disagreeable enough for any one that is hard to please, why just take a bucket and throw on as much water as will make it suit the taste—that's the only advice the REPORTER can give amid all this dreariness.

——Democrats of Centre county, do your duty on election day, Nov. 6. The county can be carried if you all turn out. The enemy hope to see Democrats off their guard, and are using every means in heir power to defeat Holt and McCormick.

——We are informed that T. R. Reynolds, of Bellefonte, of whose sudden death we made mention in last week's issue, had his life insured for $75,000. Also that he made his third will shortly before his death, the first having been made soon after the death of his first wife.

——In another column will be found an article on pensions. It is a summary of the number and kind of pensions issued, and the amount paid annually to those who received injuries, or were disabled while in the service of the government. It is an interesting article worth clipping for your scrap book, if you keep one. It is compiled from the official report of Commissioner Black and contains nothing but the facts. Read it.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

——Farmers are just spilling to take corn by the ears.

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

——A new signal tower at the station is among the improvements.

——Chestnuts can be bought for $1.50 per bushel and may get cheaper.

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

——You would be surprised at the prices at which Fauble sells clothing.

——Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

——Services in the Lutheran church, next Sabbath afternoon, at the usual hour.

— Buggy whips, horse blankets and robes at Boozer's harness rooms, Centre Hall.

——This evening at 5 p. m., the Ross-Bushman nuptials will take place at the home of the bride.

——Democrats turn out and hear Kerr and Spangler speak in Foundry Hall tomorrow, Friday evening.

——You can get a suit made to order by Fleming, the tailor, Bellefonte, at astonishing low prices.

——Horse blankets from 85 cents on up according to quality, at Boozer's harness rooms, Centre Hall.

——Rev. Schnure, of Somerset county, is likely to receive a call from the Rebersburg Lutheran charge.

——You can save a days wages every time, by buying your boots and shoes at A. C. Mingle's store, Bellefonte.

——Potatoes are still going by wagon loads to our railroad station. The price has gone up from 25 to 30 cents.

——Rochester Clothing House in Reynold's building, Bellefonte, for cheap clothing and gents furnishing goods.

——Doc Jacobs has two hats bet on Harrison. If he loses he will have to go bareheaded for about a year to get even.

——Powers' immense stock of boots and shoes and low prices is what makes hings lively at their store at Bellefonte.

— According to the Bellefonte *News* some fellow by the name of John Bayard is a weekly visitor at Centre Hall. Who is he anyhow?

——The reputation of the Philadelphia Branch for cheap clothing is an established fact and cant be touched by any one in the county.

——Chairman Williams has returned from the west and will put in his best work to roll up a handsome Democratic majority in old Centre.

——Look here, young fellow, if you want to be nicely dressed, get your clothes made by Fleming, the tailor, Bellefonte.

——At the Spring elections the people of Bellefonte will vote in favor of keeping the cows off the streets.—*Daily News*. Pshaw! that's cowardice.

— Simon Harper left for Philadelphia on Monday, to purchase a stock of fall and winter goods, which will arrive this and beginning of next week.

—It is said that J. A. Reesman has the largest and finest assortment of square parlor heaters to be found anywhere in this county. They are the celebrated Rosemont, Happy Greeting, Beaver and others.

——We add our testimony to the usefulness of the New Becker Washing Machine, of which J. A. Dunkle is the agent, along with others who have given it a trial. It beats any machine out.

——The Philad. Branch has opened up its fall stock of clothing. An immense stock of fall and winter overcoats can be be found there for your inspection. They have overcoats in all styles, price and quality. Remember the Philad. Branch when in need of clothing.

——Powers' shoe store is having a big rush for boots and shoes at this season, and as usual are well prepared to meet it. They have an immense stock of new goods which embraces everything in the line of foot wear. Lumbermen's gums, boots, and all kinds of boots for teamsters, and workmen, at lower prices than ever. Ladies' and gents' dress shoes and in fact anything you want to see in the line of boots and shoes at lowest prices, at Powers' shoe store, Bellefonte.

——One of the leading mercantile establishments of Bellefonte is that of John Meese's on Allegheny street. His store is located right in the heart of the business portion of the town, known as mercantile row and enjoys a large and rapidly increasing trade from over the county. Their stock contains an exceptionally fine line of dress goods, dry goods and notions, also a full line of groceries and queensware. Mr. Meese returned recently from the cities with new goods for every department; many new goods and new styles for the coming season and are very pretty J. Will Conley formerly of this place is in charge of the dry goods department and will be glad to have his many friends and acquaintances in this section call and see him whether they buy or not.

MARRIED.

At the Methodist parsonage, Bellefonte Oct. 2, by Rev. D S. Monroe, D. D., Perry Krise of Pleasant Gap, and Rosetta V. Kennely, of Spring Mills.

On the 11th inst. at the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Shambach, Mr. George F. Breon, and Miss Rebecca J. Grenoble, both of Spring Mills.

On the 14th inst. at the Lutheran parsonage, by Rev. M. L. Deitzler, Mr Robert E. Wolf, of Haines township, and Miss Jamima J. Auman, of Penn township.

On Wednesday, 17. in the Presbyterian Chapel, at State College, by the Rev. Robert Hamill, D. D., Mr. William McManigal, of Coalport, to Miss Mary D. Foster, of State College.

DIED

On 18th, near Tylersville, Mary Ann wife of Samuel Bierly, aged 58 y., 11 m. and 7 d. Deceased was the mother of 11 children.

On 19th, in Gregg, Permelia Ertel, aged 72 years.

On 19th, at his residence in Millheim, J. W. Snook, aged 53 years, 7 months and 16 days.

On 22d, at Aaronsburg, James Mowry, aged 78 years.

Od 22d, at Millheim, John F. Maize, aged 82 years and 9 months.

On 22d in Gregg twp., John Houseman, aged about 70 years.

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You are cordially invited

——TO THE——

Fall Opening,

)——AT——(

Will Perlstein's,

Thurs., Fri. and Sat.,

October 11, 12 & 13.

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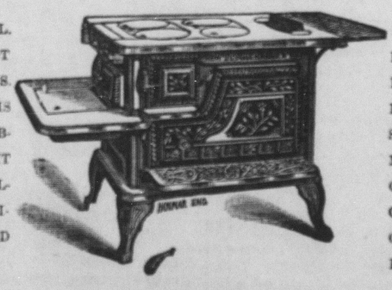

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